

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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YALE STUDENTS LEAVING BATTELL CHAPEL SUNDAY MORNING.

FAILURE TO ATTEND EIGHT-O'CLOCK PRAYERS INVOLVES A DEMERIT MARK, WHICH THE STUDENTS SEEK TO AVOID.  
*Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by its staff photographer, R. L. Dunn.*



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

Saturday, October 26th, 1901.

## Does a College Education Pay?

Two hundred years stand in the background of Yale University. Contrasting its beginning and subsequent history with the present, as the bi-centennial just ended shows it, who shall venture to forecast its achievements? In this week's issue our readers will find much in connection with the anniversary exercises of the famous seat of learning that will be of rare interest. It is not saying too much to add that the matter presented will be an inspiration to the younger generation, as it will be a source of pride to the old graduates. In this connection we append the opinions of many college presidents and of several Governors of States on the question, "Does a College Education Pay?" They were sent in response to our request. The replies are most interesting and instructive.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF MIDDLESBURY, VT.



EZRA BRAINERD,  
President Middlebury,  
(Vt.) College.

A college education pays, first, because it brings the student into closer social connections with other bright and earnest young men, resulting in valuable and permanent friendships; second, because it furnishes the student with the most useful truths regarding nature and life—"Knowledge is power"; third, because it aims to train the mind to the fullest development of its various powers, to observe with accuracy, to think with clearness, to reason wisely; fourth, because it aims to inspire the student with broad views of life, to implant noble sentiments and generous sympathies, and to foster the motives that lead to manly conduct.

*Ezra Brainerd*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF WESLEYAN, O.



J. W. BASHFORD,  
President Wesleyan  
University, O.

A college education pays because it helps greatly toward securing that earthly success which most mortals crave. Out of nearly twelve thousand leaders in America to-day whose lives are sketched in "Who's Who?" seventy-one per cent. are college-bred. A college education pays because every person gets out of life just what he brings to it, and a college training enlarges one's powers and makes all life infinitely richer to him. Above all, a college education pays because it fits young people to render vastly greater and nobler services to the world than they otherwise could do.

*J. W. Bashford*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF PURDUE, IND.



W. E. STONE,  
President Purdue.

College education will pay if it enables the individual to do something which the world wants done. The education given in technological institutions, of which Purdue is a type, pays financially because it furnishes knowledge and skill which are commercially in demand. We cannot begin to supply the requests for graduates in engineering and applied science, for paying positions with favorable opportunities for advancement. This sort of education pays because it trains for a genuine service which brings twofold reward: to the individual, who receives position, pay, and promotion; to the world, which profits by efficient service.

*W. E. Stone*

Continued on page 375.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

### One of Democracy's Perils.

"YOUR republican chieftain's confidence in the people is magnificent, but it is hazardous." These were the words of Count de Moustier, Louis XVI's minister to the United States in 1789, as he saw President Washington passing through the streets of New York, the nation's temporary capital, as freely as a private citizen, and meeting all sorts and conditions of men. The peril in this unguardedness of Presidents became more marked when, forty years later, the republic was transformed into a democracy.

When, a moment after he entered the White House in 1829, a cordon of Jackson's personal friends had to throw a barrier around him to save him from bodily harm at the hands of the delighted multitude who surged up to greet him, the first of democratic Presidents began to pay the penalty of his popularity and democracy. In 1835 a discharged lieutenant of the navy made a physical assault on Jackson, when the latter was on a steamboat with a few friends going down the Potomac. An insane Englishman named Lawrence, standing as close to Jackson as the Polish assassin in Buffalo was to President McKinley, aimed two pistols in succession at Jackson as the latter, in 1836, was pushing his way through a crowd at the east front of the Capitol at Washington, but each missed fire. Jackson told Harriet Martineau that the assault was instigated by Senator George Poindexter, of Mississippi, a man belonging to Jackson's own party, then in a political feud with him, but this was a mistake.

Along to that time the American people believed that death, either from natural causes or by violence, could not touch any of their Presidents. This notion, in its first aspect, was shown to be illusory in the case of William Henry Harrison in 1841. In its second phase it was proven to be erroneous in the case of Lincoln in 1865, and later on in that of Garfield.

"Nobody will ever kill me, James, to make you king," said Charles II. when his brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II., told Charles that there were plots against his life. Lincoln had a right to feel this way when he thought of Vice-President Andrew Johnson. He had an especial excuse for a feeling of security on the fatal night when, the war being over, and some of its passions beginning to subside, he went to Ford's Theatre. The absence of any precautions for his safety, however, made him an easy prey for the assassin.

Garfield's assassin in 1881, easily gained the opportunity to gratify his murderous passion. Mr. McKinley, personally one of the most genial and popular of the long line of occupants of the White House, who brought, as in Monroe's days, an era of good feeling to the country, was shot down on an occasion dedicated to international fraternity and to the triumphs of peace. Mr. McKinley belongs to a guild which is an object of especial attention from assassins. Three of America's twenty elected Presidents have been murderously assailed. By a strange fatality all of these belonged to the same political party.

More Presidents, counting Carnot of France in the list, than all the other sorts of heads of nations in combination—kings, emperors, kaisers, czars, and sultans—have been murdered in the past thirty-five years. Though to the lack of safeguards may be attributed the killing of some of America's Presidents, it is well to remember that President Carnot was murdered in the presence of 20,000 soldiers, while 50,000 troops were around and near the Czar Alexander II. at the time he was struck down by the assassin in 1881. It is still as true as it was when George III. said it, that "the life of every potentate is at the mercy of any man who stands ready to give up his own." The protection of the heads of the great states from assassination is one of the most serious problems with which the world of this age is confronted.

### Fatalities Among Presidents.

THE Republican party, in its forty-five years of existence, elected just six Presidents—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, and McKinley. Just half of these—Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley—were assassinated.

The Whig party was in existence just twenty years, or from 1834 to 1854, and it elected two Presidents—William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor—in that time. Both died in office. Harrison served only a month, while Taylor was in office a year and a third.

The Democratic party has been in existence far longer than the Whig and the Republican party in combination, and it has never lost a President. The Democratic party was born in 1791, in the contest between Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of Washington's Cabinet at the time, on the question of the establishment of a United States bank. Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, proposed the bank, while Jefferson opposed it, but the bank bill was signed by Washington.

For 110 years the Democratic party (called the Republican party by Jefferson, but known as the Democratic party ever since Jackson's days) has been in existence in the United States. For about half of that time it was the dominant party. It elected nine Presidents—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Cleveland. It elected five of these—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Cleveland—for two terms each. Yet not one of these died in office.

There were tempestuous times during the service of many of these Democratic Presidents. Jefferson was in office during the days of the assaults by both George III. and Bonaparte on United States commerce on the high seas. Madison was in the White House during the War of 1812, at one time in which the national capital was captured by the British and some of its public buildings

were destroyed by them. Jackson precipitated the convulsion caused by his destruction of the United States Bank. In Van Buren's days occurred the panic of 1837, which was the most calamitous that the country ever saw. In Pierce's days took place the Kansas-Nebraska fight; Buchanan had the panic of 1857, the Lecompton-Kansas struggle, and the Charleston convention split of the Democratic party in 1860, while Cleveland had the panic of 1893-97, the Debs rebellion of 1894, and several fierce fights with the silver section of his party.

Yet every Democratic President served out the time for which he was elected. The contrast between the fatalities among Whig and Republican Presidents and the immunity of the Presidents of the Democracy, a party which has existed almost twice as long as its two great opponents in combination, is one of the ironies of politics.

### The Plain Truth.

The managers of the Pan-American Exposition have not a little ground for their complaint that the enterprise has not received that amount of attention from metropolitan newspapers which it deserves. It is argued that the fact of the exposition being held in a leading city of the Empire State should be sufficient in itself to cause the entire press of New York to give it loyal and enthusiastic support. And this is true. The exposition is by no means a State affair, and yet its character and management are such as to reflect the highest credit upon the particular commonwealth within whose bounds it is held. Of its surpassing beauty, its wonderful charm, its exceeding interest from every point of view, there is no question. The exposition is all that it was promised and hoped for, and even more. In the magnificence of its architecture, in the splendor of its various decorative features and accessories, it surpasses anything the world has seen before. The remaining days in which the exposition is open are in many respects the best of all for seeing and enjoying the exhibition. From now on to November 1st the weather is quite certain to be delightful, and these days should witness an enlarged and constantly increasing attendance at the exposition. Those who do not take advantage of the remaining time to visit this most beautiful of world's fairs will have occasion to regret their neglect in after years, when all that remains of the Rainbow City will be a glorious memory.

Referring to the various movements already on foot for erecting monuments and other memorials to President McKinley, a valued reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY makes the suggestion that the most fitting memorial of our latest martyred chief magistrate would be an "endowed hospital, or a children's home, as being in keeping with the life and character of one who was a model of unselfishness and thoughtfulness for others." The suggestion has our cordial indorsement. It is not only in accordance with the spirit which animated the entire life of William McKinley, but with the prevalent tendency of the day in regard to memorials of the illustrious dead. It is thought to be a more rational and truly fitting and nobler way to perpetuate the memory of a great and useful life by erecting a monument in the shape of a school, a hospital, a home for the aged, or some other institution of the kind, rather than in the shape of a marble shaft or other structure, which serves only the single purpose of a cold reminder of the dead. A McKinley hospital would be an especially appropriate memorial in view of the late President's constant and tender solicitude for his invalid wife and his deep and hearty interest in many lines of humanitarian and philanthropic work. Such a memorial would bear unending testimony of the most emphatic and impressive kind to the virtues of one of the most magnanimous, tender-hearted, and truly great men that the world has known, of one who lived for others in a larger and truer sense than few men have ever done. Let the McKinley monument committee bear this thought in mind.

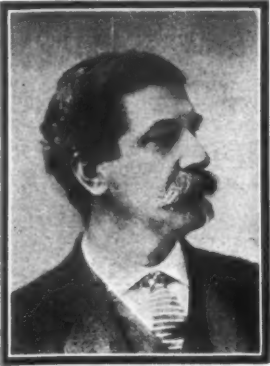
If the principles of civil-service reform are not now imbedded more firmly than ever before in the administrative department of our national government it will surely not be through any fault of President Roosevelt, who has been for years the chief and foremost exponent of those principles. To the extension of the merit system so far as practicable in every department of the government service, he stands committed by oft-repeated precept and frequent practice. In his letter accepting the nomination for Vice-President, a year ago, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common-school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all." Mr. Roosevelt has the courage of his convictions in an eminent degree and he will be true to them now. And in improving his opportunities to establish and perpetuate the merit system in the Federal service to the largest practicable extent, President Roosevelt will not only honor himself, but will render his own party and the country a valuable and lasting service. The spoils system had its origin with a Democratic President, the idolized Jackson, and the Democratic party is still committed by all its traditions, practices, and doctrines to the same policy. On the other hand, the Republican party has derived its greatest strength and prestige whenever it has stood for some great and high principle. And it has everything to gain and nothing to lose now by espousing the cause of civil-service reform and throwing all its power, executive and legislative, to that line of government policy. In this course it may be assured of the earnest support of all intelligent, patriotic, and progressive American citizens.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



—GENERAL ALFRED PERKINS ROCKWELL, who represented Yale College at the millennial celebration of King



GENERAL ALFRED P. ROCKWELL,  
Representing Yale at the Alfred  
Millennial.  
Photograph by Bartlett F. Kenny.

Alfred, at Winchester, England, is a native of the Nutmeg State, where he was born October 25th, 1834. General Rockwell's father was a Congressman and the young man attended school at the national capital. In 1855, he entered the Yale scientific school, taking up mining engineering as a profession. He completed his education in England and Germany, returning in time to enlist in the Union army. He was soon made a captain and was mustered out of the service at the close of the Civil War as a brigadier-general. After the war he was a professor in the Sheffield scientific school at Yale, and later held a similar position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For some years now, General Rockwell has not been in active business, devoting his time to managing his own profitable and ample estate.

—President Roosevelt's action in notifying Mrs. McKinley, through Secretary Cortelyou, that her physician, Dr. P. M. Rixey, will be appointed surgeon-general of the navy upon the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, General Van



DR. P. M. RIXEY,  
Mrs. McKinley's physician, who will  
be made Surgeon-General  
of the Navy.

Reyden, was an eminently proper and graceful recognition of devoted and valuable service rendered during a most critical and trying period. It is understood that President McKinley expressed his intention of making this appointment himself a short time previous to his death. Dr. Rixey has been Mrs. McKinley's physician for several years, and it was he who attended her through the long and serious illness which began on the President's California trip. The naval list shows that Surgeon-General Van Reyden will not retire in the ordinary course until November 14th, 1902, but his four years' commission expires on December 18th of the present year, and it is expected that Dr. Rixey will receive his appointment then. The annual salary of the surgeon-general in the navy is \$5,500. In the meanwhile the Secretary of the Navy has been requested by the President to instruct Dr. Rixey to continue, if needed, his care of Mrs. McKinley.

—The story of the "international gun," which did such excellent service at the siege of Peking has already become famous. It was the presence of this old cannon within the walls of the British legation which kept the Chinese horde at a safe distance and did more than anything else, probably, to save the lives of the imperiled foreigners. The old piece was found in a junk-shop by some marines, who were searching for lead and pewter with which to make bullets. It was of English make and bore a stamp showing that it was cast in 1860. The task of preparing the old breech-loader for emergency



JOSEPH MITCHELL,  
U. S. N., who "fixed up" the  
famous "International  
Gun" at Peking.

service fell to Gunner's Mate Joseph Mitchell, of the *Newark*, and right well did he perform the duty. He mounted her on an Italian gun-carriage, and anchored the latter with a beam taken from the gate-house of the British legation. The ammunition used in the gun was made up by using Russian shells filled with material contributed by Germans, Americans, Italians, and English, and fired with captured Chinese powder. This remarkable commingling of elements gained for the gun the appropriate sobriquet of "the International." It took Mitchell and his comrades a long time to load and fire the old thing, but when she did go off she made an awful noise, and did fine business besides in the ranks of the foe. One of her special feats was to blow down a barricade in the Harlin College. Gunner Mitchell was

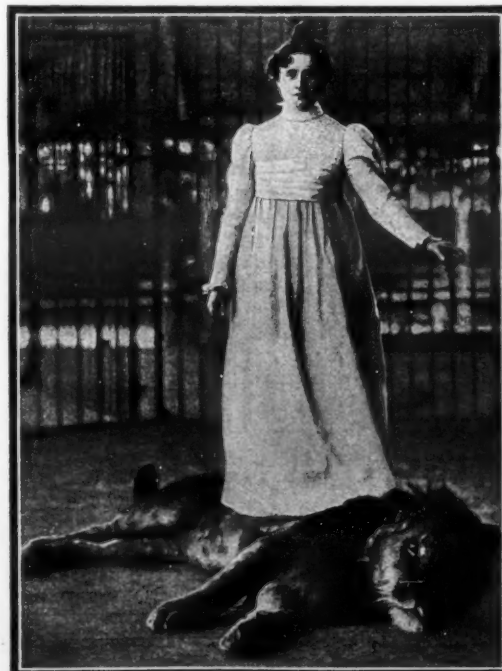
painfully wounded during the siege, but recovered and is now on duty at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

—Although New Mexico is American territory and is destined at no distant date to be admitted to full



REV. J. H. HEALD AND FAMILY, PIONEER MISSIONARIES IN  
NEW MEXICO.

membership in the family of States, a large proportion of its people are of the same stock as the populations of Mexico and other Spanish-American countries, and as greatly in need of much enlightenment before they are up to the moral and intellectual level of American citizens generally. Noble and efficient work is being done by various agencies in preparing the natives of this region, of Mexican lineage and training, for the important duties of citizenship upon which many of them will soon enter. Among those engaged in this Christian and patriotic duty is the Rev. J. H. Heald, whose photograph, together with the members of his family, we reproduce herewith. Mr. Heald has his headquarters at San Rafael, but his work extends over a field hundreds of miles in extent. Like other missionary workers in these days, at home and abroad, Mr. Heald's labors are by no means confined to preaching and teaching. Besides service of this kind, he gives much of his time to helping the people to a better knowledge of the domestic and mechanic arts, to the end that they make more of the resources at their command and live higher and better lives in a material as well as a spiritual sense. In service of this kind, as in his work generally, Mr. Heald has a valuable coadjutor in his wife, who is as thoroughly imbued with the missionary spirit and as hopeful of the future as her husband.



MADemoiselle CLAIRE HELIOT, THE LION-TAMER OF THE  
LONDON HIPPODROME.

—Among the sensations of the season in London are the daring exploits of Mademoiselle Claire Heliot, a beautiful young woman, who has succeeded to a remarkable degree in taming and training the king of beasts. In one of her performances no less than nine forest-bred lions of the largest and fiercest African species are introduced on the stage and put through a series of astonishing evolutions by Mademoiselle Heliot, who moves among the beasts with as much serenity and seeming abandon as she would if they were domestic animals of the most harmless sort. Several of the lions display an ugly temper at times, showing their teeth and growling ominously, but they obey orders just the same, especially when these are enforced by a sharp crack of the whip which the fair performer always carries in her hands. No accident has ever yet happened to Mademoiselle Heliot, although to the onlookers at her performances it seems as if she were in imminent peril of her life every moment. The beasts appear to understand her thoroughly, to realize her power and to know that she is their master.

—Miss Frances West, who is to christen the new cruiser *Des Moines*, at the Quincy, Mass., ship-yards the latter part of November,



MISS WEST,  
Who will christen the cruiser  
"Des Moines."  
Photograph by Edinger.

is a graduate of Vassar. She was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry West, pioneers of that city. Miss West was chosen by Governor Shaw because she typifies Iowa womanhood. She is a prominent young society woman, possessing a liberal education, has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and is in every way prepared to bring credit to her city and State. The exact date for the launching of the cruiser has not been decided upon. The exercises are to be attended by the Governor of Iowa, the mayor of the city of Des Moines, and other prominent city and State officials and citizens. The only former ceremony of the kind in which Iowans have taken part was the launching of the battleship *Iowa* four or five years ago. The champagne was spilled over the bow by Miss Mary Drake, of Centerville, daughter of ex-Governor Drake. The *Des Moines* is a sheathed cruiser, similar in construction to the *Denver*, the *Chattanooga*, the *Tacoma*, the *Galveston*, and the *Cleveland*, and was ordered by the government at the same time as were these other boats. The cruiser is fitted with a screw propeller, has a displacement of 3,200 tons, and a speed of sixteen and one-half knots per hour. It will carry ten five-inch guns, eight six-pounders, two one-pounders, and two rapid-firing Colts.

—In 1856, General W. H. Jackson, proprietor of the Belle Mead Farm, Tennessee, was graduated at West



GENERAL W. H. JACKSON,  
Who sabred a grizzly bear.  
Photograph by Savory.

Point. The following year he became a lieutenant and was ordered to New Mexico to fight the Indians. One day, when in close pursuit of the redskins, his troop approached a huge grizzly bear. The use of firearms being prohibited to prevent betrayal of their presence, Lieutenant Jackson begged permission of the colonel to engage the animal with a sabre, on horseback. The colonel, older, wiser, and dreading the enemy more than a horde of redskins, disliking delay yet curious to witness such a contest, reluctantly gave consent. What followed is believed to be the only duel of the kind that ever took place. The troop formed a wide circle around the beast, eager to see the spectacle. Young Jackson had with him his own Tennessee thoroughbred. Although blind in one eye, he was the best of horses for just such an encounter, and his rider went forth confidently to engage his first mortal enemy. He rode at the bear at a gallop direct, and before the beast had decided upon what was the nature of the onslaught, sabred him fairly across the face, leaving a long, deep cut. Instantly there was a scream of pain and rage. As the trooper and horse came about in a circle the bear arose on his hind feet, ready for the second round. A serious encounter was to be expected this time, and the trooper regretted ever after not having finished the animal in the first attack. It was too late for regrets, however, and as the lieutenant reached for him the second time, the bear's huge paw struck him, tearing off a trouser leg, together with much of the skin and flesh to the bone, and disabling the horse. But in passing, the trooper drove his sabre entirely through the ponderous neck and the great carcass sank in death. It required two men to pull out the sabre. The horse recovered. The lieutenant lived to become a general in the Confederate army, but to the day of his death he will have a "game" leg.





ANTHONY HIGGINS (1861),  
Formerly U. S. Senator from Delaware.



ANDREW D. WHITE (1853),  
U. S. Minister to Germany.



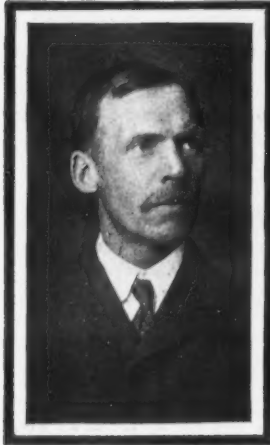
GEORGE SHIRAS (1853),  
Of the U. S. Supreme Court.



WILLIAM TAFT (1878),  
Governor of the Philippines.



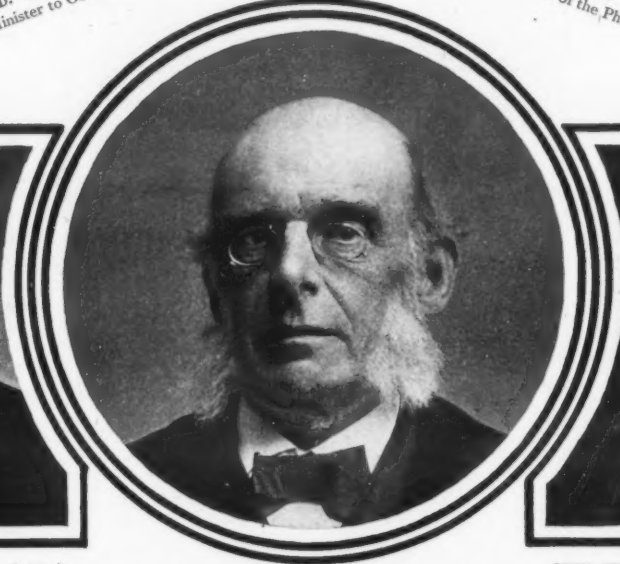
DONALD G. MITCHELL (1841),  
The distinguished author.



ALFRED L. RIPLEY (1878),  
Vice-President National Hide  
and Leather Bank, Boston.



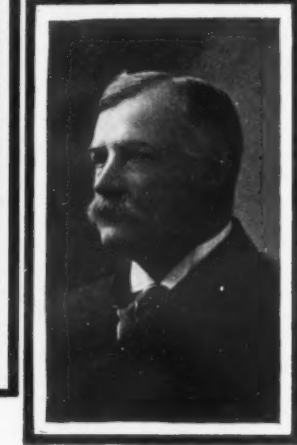
PROF. THEO. S. WOOLSEY (1872),  
Authority on interna-  
tional law.



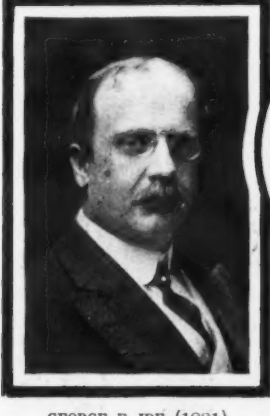
TIMOTHY DWIGHT (1840),  
The only living ex-president  
of Yale.



JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE (1878),  
Justice Supreme Court,  
New York.



JOHN M. HALL (1866),  
President New York, New Haven  
and Hartford Railroad.



GEORGE E. IDE (1881),  
President Home Life Insur-  
ance Co.



ALFRED G. VANDERBILT (1899),  
Daring player of  
Polo.



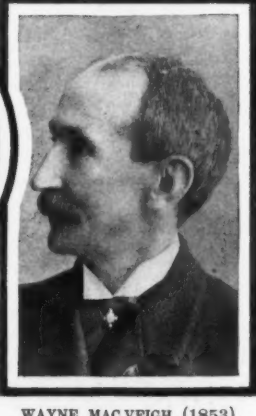
T. DE WITT CUYLER (1874),  
Director Pennsylvania  
Railroad.



TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF (1879),  
Lieutenant-Governor  
of New York.



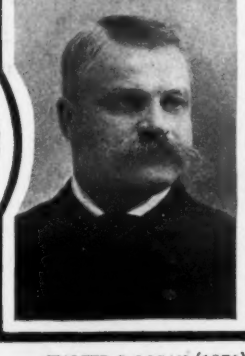
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT (1895),  
Who donated the Vanderbilt Room  
in Yale University Club.



WAYNE MACVEIGH (1853),  
Ex-Attorney-General of the  
United States.



FREDERICK DU BOIS (1872),  
United States Senator from  
Idaho.



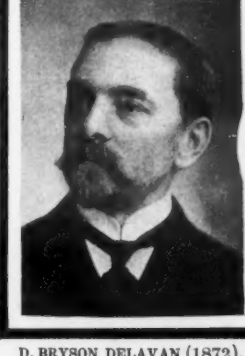
WALTER S. LOGAN (1870),  
President-General of Sons of  
American Revolution.



JOSEPH P. ORD (1873),  
Schenectady, of J. Pierpont  
Morgan & Co.



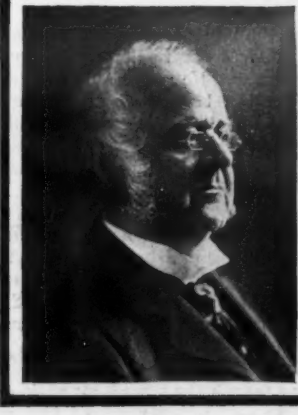
WILSON S. BISSELL (1869),  
Buffalo, ex-Postmaster-  
General.



D. BRYSON DELAVAN (1872),  
A leading surgeon of  
New York.



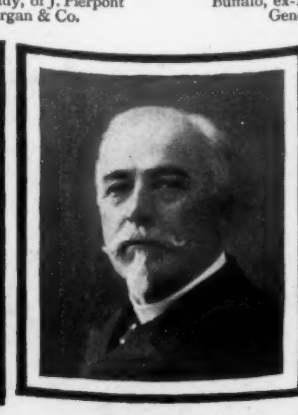
BERNADOTTE FERRIN (1869),  
Professor at Yale Uni-  
versity.



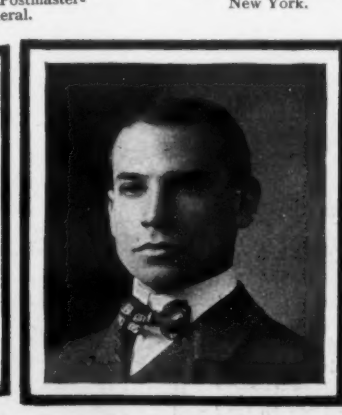
CHARLES R. INGERSOLL (1840),  
New Haven, ex-Governor Con-  
necticut.



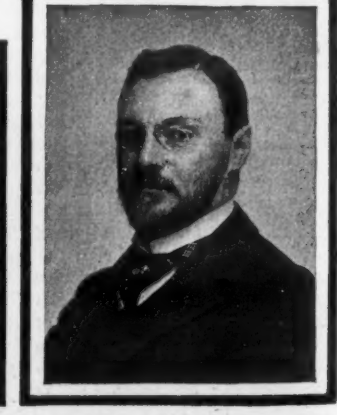
COL. N. G. OSBORN (1880),  
The brilliant editor of the  
New Haven Register.



JOHN P. STUDLEY (1875),  
Mayor of New Haven,  
Conn.



JOHN DAY JACKSON (1890),  
Publisher New Haven  
Register.

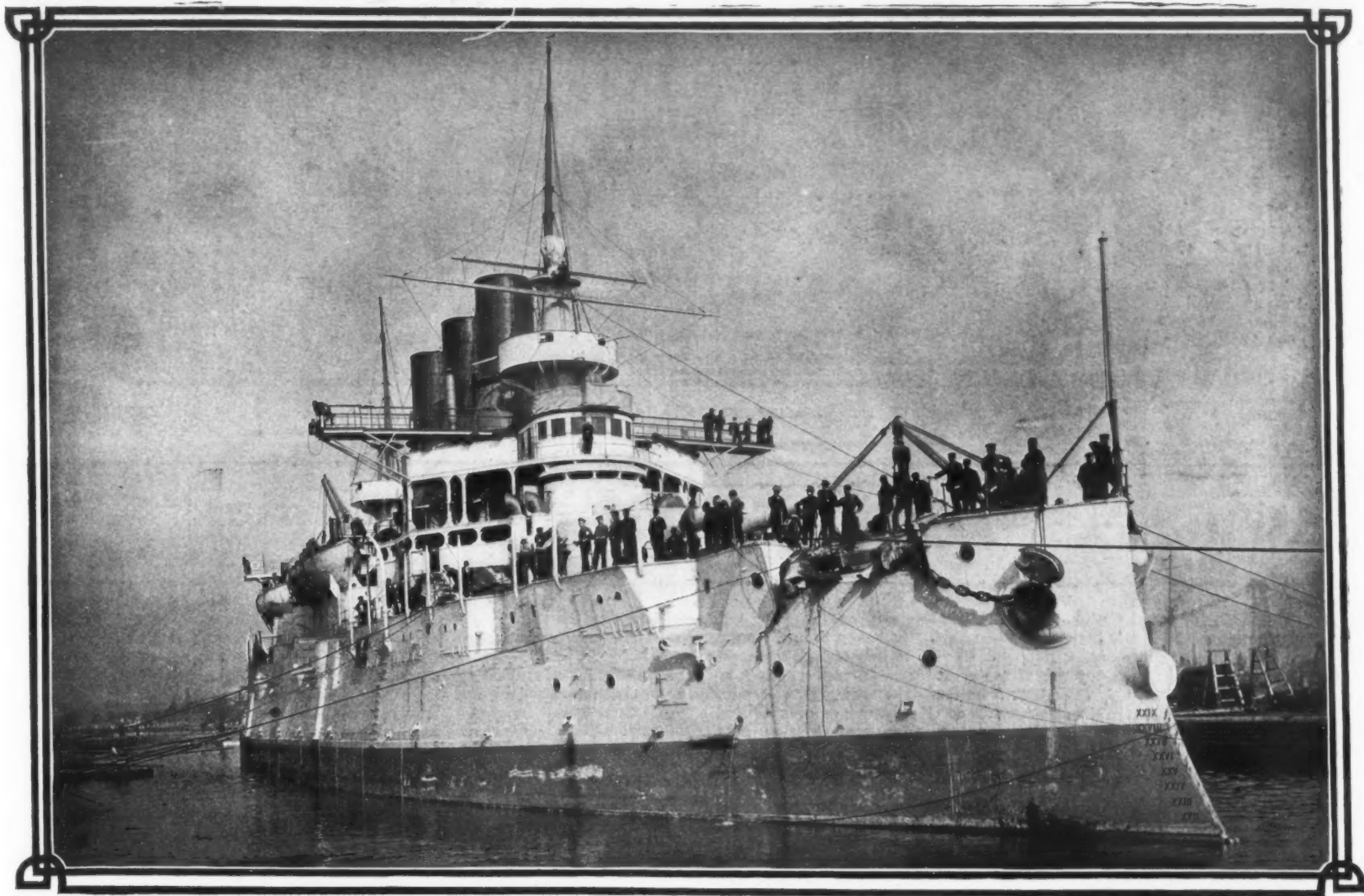


ROBERT W. DE FOREST (1870),  
Chairman New York Tenement House  
Commission.

### A FEW OF YALE'S NOTABLE GRADUATES.

MEN WHO HAVE ACHIEVED EMINENT SUCCESS IN PUBLIC, PROFESSIONAL, AND BUSINESS LIFE.  
Photographs by George C. Phelps and others.





THE LARGEST BATTLESHIP EVER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE "RETVIZAN," BUILT BY THE CRAMPS FOR THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, AS SHE APPEARED AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.  
 Photograph by E. Muller.

### An Innovation at the Horse-show.

We print a picture of a postilion turnout such as is to be exhibited at the New York horse show this year. It will certainly prove an interesting class. The trap shown is a four-wheeled shooting cart, has high seats without backs, like a gig, making it altogether the smartest kind

shade, short, tight-fitting jacket, white breeches, and soft boots with brown tops. He is the most unique and attractive figure in the horse circle. The position was a necessity in the early part of the last century. He has still a part in a sense, in the movement of light artillery. Why not make him a luxury for private use in this new century? He is a luxury for the reason that, as he goes a-horseback, an extra seat and greater privacy are the advantages gained for those seated in the carriage. The original postilion rode and guided the leaders in a coach or post chaise. He also rode one of the horses when only a pair was used. When improved roads, and finally the railroads were introduced, the postilion, like the car-driver of to-day, faded from sight. In introducing this daring innovation, in breaking the road conventions of to-day, or rather in returning to a most laudable road custom of yesterday, it has been proven that a postilion in 1901 is useful as well as ornamental, a convenience and a boon in country driving.

conditions in Texas. The company is being promoted by people whose standing and ability insure efficient management.



MRS. GEORGE S. BARNUM,  
 Vice-Regent D. A. R.,  
 who joined with other New Haven ladies in receiving the Yale  
 Bi-Centennial visitors.



MRS. N. D. SPERRY,  
 Reception Committee.  
 who joined with other New Haven ladies in receiving the Yale  
 Bi-Centennial visitors.

of a shooting trap. The postilion rides the near horse, using a light saddle and sitting well forward. There are, of course, no driving reins—only bridle reins. The rider is booted and spurred and carries a lash whip. His livery is that of a hundred years ago—beaver hat of light

### Making Texas Oil More Valuable.

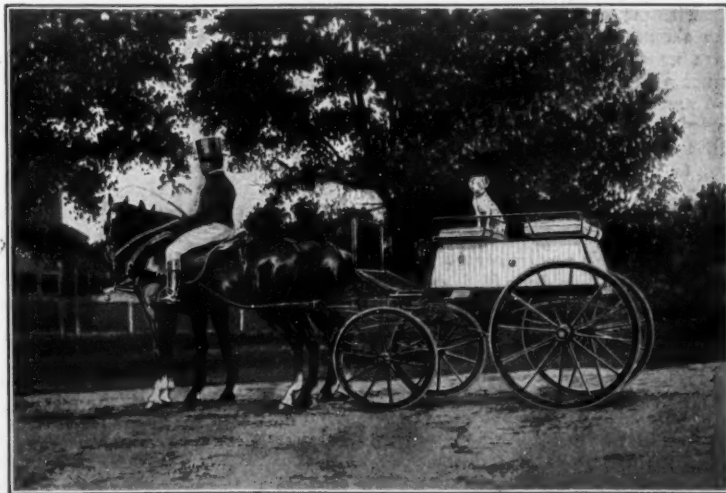
The Forward Reduction Co. is the only one that has a process for refining the heavy Texas oils. The company is constructing a large refinery as well as a pipe line which will run to a Gulf port and thus give them unlimited facilities for transportation. The refining process is an especially valuable element of the enterprise. Dr. Forward got his first patents for his refining process some five years ago and for the past three years has been carefully selecting oil lands in Texas and Louisiana. It is only a coincidence that his plans have matured at this time, when there is so much excitement over oil



MORRIS STEINERT,  
 Donor of the famous Steinert collection of stringed instruments, and  
 founder of the Steinert scholarship at Yale.



BREAKING UP THE "INDEPENDENCE," MR. LAWSON'S INTENDED CUP-CHALLENGER.—Photo. by T. E. Marr.



A POSTILION TURNOUT AT THE HORSE SHOW.





THE OLD BRICK ROW, NOW THE SITE OF OSBORN AND VANDERBILT HALLS.  
Photograph by Corbin & Konold.

## Yale's Birth and Bi-Centennial.

By Jean Pardee-Clark.

**W**HAT WOULD the ten ministers say who two hundred years ago met in the little frame house of Samuel Russell at Branford, Conn., and there laid the foundation of what is to-day one of the great universities of the world, could they come back from the spirit land for this week and see the changes, the advancement, the development of Yale College, and the modern methods of entertainment! Would not these ten worthy gentlemen be astonished at the sight of hundreds of the most dignified and scholarly men of the age, with the passing of the serious part of the programme, throwing off the mantle of learning, to enjoy the pleasures of the spectacular side of the week? Yet would they not feel a certain satisfaction in noting the growth of many of the men who have "accomplished things" at an age that in their time would have been regarded impossible of attainment by any but the men of whitened heads and grave experience?

The ten original founders of Yale were James Noyes of Stonington, Israel Chauncey of Stratford, Conn., Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook, Abraham Pierson of Killingworth, Samuel Andrew of Milford, Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, James Pierpont of New Haven, Noah D. Russell of Middletown, and Joseph Webb of Fairfield. Samuel Mather of Windsor was also one of the original founders, although on the occasion of their first meeting at the famous old Russell house in Branford, he was ill and unable to be present. The founding of a college was not as formal an affair in those days as now. It consisted of these ten principal ministers of the Colony being selected "to stand as trustees or undertakers to found, erect and govern the college."

Each one of the founders at the first meeting presented the body with a certain number of books, about forty volumes in all, with words to this effect: "I give these books for the founding of a college in this Colony." Following the gift of books a charter was obtained, and then came the first meeting of the college trustees on November 11th, 1701. Rev. Abraham Pierson of Killingworth (now Clinton, Conn.), a graduate of Harvard in 1768, was made the first President of Yale from 1701 to 1707. Provided with a rector, the college still lacked any pupils, and it was not until 1702, that any one made application. But in March of that year, Jacob Hemingway entered Yale, and until September, 1702, he remained the only student President Pierson had. Compare that class of one, under President Pierson, with the classes of to-day where President Hadley would find his memory greatly taxed to even recall the faces and names of the hundreds of students who comprise the academic undergraduate body at Yale.

In estimating the obligation of the alumni of the college to the men who were its founders and to whose strenuous efforts is due its having been kept alive during those first trying years, when the Colonies had to fight for their very existence, the many difficulties that beset them should not be lost sight of. An empty treasury and a general depression among all the colonists that virtually killed their interest in matters educational, were among a few of the trials that beset these true-hearted, brave gentlemen who yet, despite it all, carried their cause safely through that period and lived, some of them, to see it launched on the wave of permanent prosperity.

To Elihu Yale, not as a founder, but as a donor of the university, should the hearts of the alumni turn in gratitude. Yale's several contributions of books, and his one large gift of £200 in 1718, came to the college at a period in its history when aid was needed most. As a fitting celebration of the early struggles of the university, with its succeeding years of prosperity, its present tremendous expansion, its long list of graduates, men great in the world of science, arts, and commerce, the whole nation of Yale men concentrated its energy upon making the bi-centennial celebration one that may mark an epoch in the educational history of America.

The town, for many years not quite in harmony with college interests, has melted under the influence of its present greatness, and to-day every public building and office flies the Yale colors and displays the college insignia. During the celebration the entire town was in gala

dress, and from the humblest citizen to the man whose judgment counts for much there was but one thought—it was of Yale.

The vast crowds for the celebration included, besides the thousands of sons of Eli, men who had missed the advantages of a college education, doubtless drawn to the event because of the expected visit of President Roosevelt. This occurred in time for the exercises at the Hyperion, when President Hadley conferred honorary degrees upon a number of men whose names the committee guarded as sacredly as they would their household gods.

An elaborate and comprehensive programme for the week opened Sunday morning with the sermon at Battell Chapel by the Rev. Joseph Twichell, a member of the Yale corporation. Special services in the three old churches on the historic green occupied the afternoon, and in the evening an organ recital by Professors Sanford and Harry B. Jepson of the Yale school of music, attracted large audiences. Very beautiful music was a feature all through the programme. At the student dramatic performances Tuesday night, the old college songs were sung between the pantomimes by a chorus of three hundred voices, Professor Sanford, conductor, in which the audience joined. At the exercises at the Hyperion, Wednesday morning, when Mr. Justice Brewer made his commemorative address and Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman read his commemorative poem, there was orchestral and choral music of a high order.

Musically, however, the best bit was the concert at the Hyperion, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, conductor. The production for the second time in New Haven of "Hora Novissima," the work of Professor Horatio Parker of Yale, was another of the special features of the programme. It was given at the Hyperion by the Gounod Society and the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. Professor George P. Fisher, Professor William H. Welch, Thomas Thacher, President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota, Ex-President Daniel C. Gilman, told of the effect Yale has had upon the development of the country, both from a religious and intellectual point of view. To further emphasize the good work of Yale in the field of education, the library had a splendid historical exhibition, to include representative text-books used at Yale since 1701. Fresh from the press were twenty-five monographs by members of the various faculties, President Hadley's article entitled "Education," leading. Another interesting and instructive exhibit was that of a famous collection of old string instruments, presented to Yale by Mr. Morris Steinert of New Haven.

For the spectacular side there were the ball game and dramatic production described elsewhere, and the big torchlight procession of students and graduates on Monday night, pictured so graphically by T. Dart Walker's drawing in this issue. The beauty of the street decorations was a marvel to all. Mr. Louis C. Tiffany designed them with an aim directed against anything conventional, either in decoration or in illumination. Blue and green were the colors used exclusively in the drapery, the light of thousands of incandescent globes showing effectively through huge Japanese lanterns of orange and yellow.

It was all very beautiful and very imposing, and when the last tired visitor bade farewell to President and Mrs. Hadley, at the reception that closed the week's events, another chapter in the history of Yale had been enacted, the glory of which will never be forgotten, but perhaps, who knows, one hundred years from now may be faithfully portrayed at the tri-centennial anniversary of this great university, the work of noble men.

### Does a College Education Pay?

Continued from page 374.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

A collegiate education liberalizes a man, broadens his views, trains his mind to habits of close investigation, enables him to think for himself, forms in him habits of diligence and industry and application, which, after all, are the basis of success in every field of human endeavor. Hence the admitted fact that the percentage of college-

bred men who succeed in the battle of life, no matter in what field engaged, is vastly greater than the percentage of non-graduates engaged in the same field. I am a college graduate.

*Allen D. Chandler*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.



JAMES ROSCOE DAY,  
Chancellor Syracuse University.

It pays for a man to be as great as he can be in this world, to have as much receptive surface and reflective power as possible, that he may take in all of the works of God permitted to the highest human intelligence. It pays for a man to have all the faculties he can use for clear, strong thinking, invention, commerce, the useful and polite arts, and the largest concepts of his obligations of all kinds. These powers are produced by systematic, persistent study. Experience has shown that the college is the best place for such study. It forces the young man out beyond the immaturity of youth and secures application at the best brain-making period, and teaches him how to study in all after years. It furnishes instruction by specialists and research by adequate equipment in libraries, laboratories, etc. It brings together from many places, and often many lands, the brightest young men, and stimulates them to wholesome emulation.

*James Roscoe Day*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF OBERLIN, O.



JOHN HENRY BARROWS,  
President Oberlin.

A college education, faithfully pursued, augments manhood, enlarges the horizon of life, disciplines the various intellectual powers, gives a man the possession of himself, and fits him, as all experience shows, to realize most surely and fully the various ends of life. It increases ten-fold his chances of reaching distinction and doing a noble work in the world. President McKinley entered college, but could not finish his course. He supplemented his early deficiencies in the school of life and by constant study. He was wise enough to select college-trained men for chief places in his great Cabinet, and for missions to England, France, Germany, and China. The college-trained man has come to the front.

*John Henry Barrows*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE, N. Y.



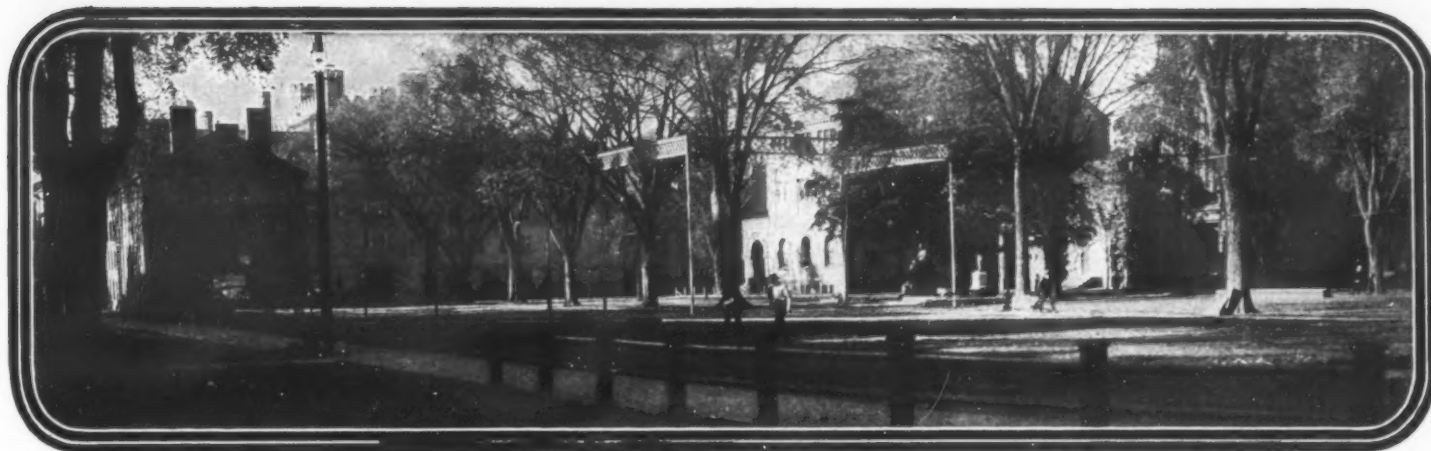
ANDREW V. V. RAYMOND,  
President Union College.

In the final analysis all values are determined by their relation to life, and the things worth most are those that contribute most to life, giving it a wider range, higher enjoyments, fuller meaning. The value of a college education, therefore, is measured by the ability which it gives to enlarge a man's life. This appears in many ways, in the discipline that enables him to make a better use of his powers, in the knowledge which opens a larger world to him, in the fellowships which develop his sympathies and intensify his pleasures, and especially in the inspiration to live for the best things.

*Andrew V. V. Raymond*

Continued on page 380





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE FAMOUS YALE CAMPUS.  
Photograph by R. L. Dunn.

## Spectacular and Social Side of the Yale Event.

By Jean Pardee-Clark.

**T**HE great spectacular feature of the Yale bi-centennial celebration, aside from the torchlight procession, was the dramatic festival. It took place in the big amphitheatre, with a capacity for 6,000, built upon the old campus. Upon this imposing platform, amid a setting of splendid scenery and behind a modern equipment of foot-lights, the different periods of Yale, dating from its inception in 1701 up to the present time, were portrayed.

There were eleven scenes. The first represented the founding of Yale, with the ten ministers who met for that purpose grouped about a table in the house of Samuel Russell, at Branford, Conn. The second scene portrayed the great fight between the people of Saybrook and New Haven over the removal of the Yale library to New Haven. The famous riot scene, during which over 250 volumes from the library, including the valuable records of the college, were lost, was faithfully reproduced. Next came the visit of Washington to New Haven, on his way to Cambridge to take command of the Continental army in 1775. Washington spent that night in a tavern that stood on the site now occupied by the New Haven House. He had with him General Charles Lee, formerly an officer in the British service. On the morning of the day of his departure from New Haven, Washington reviewed the Yale company on the New Haven green. George Wells was captain of the company, which was further distinguished by Noah Webster, who played the fife, and James L. Ford, who beat the drum.

The fourth scene represented the execution of Nathan Hale, which took place in New York in 1776. The fifth in the series was an exact reproduction of the initiations of the old Freshman societies, now an extinct order at Yale, but of flourishing prominence from 1795 to 1858. The sixth pantomime was the burial of Euclid, also now a defunct custom at the university. A reproduction of the old Yale fence and a typical fence rush was next in order, and followed by a scene depicting the departure of the students for the Civil War. The tenth picture showed the old fence at night with the portrayal in pantomime of interesting night scenes. A reproduction of the interior of a student's room followed, and the finale was an elaborate celebration of permanent release from collegiate thralldom, in which the popping of corks figured. The reproduction of the costumes was historically correct.

The bi-centennial celebration came at a time when foot-ball was the game upon the tapis. Every afternoon since college came together the last week in September, a squad of about eighty men has gone to the field for practice. It is a picturesque sight and one that the New Haven folk and the "heelers" of Yale never tire of seeing. Promptly at two o'clock the manager of the team gives the signal for the squad to leave the gymnasium. They are then taken in special cars to the Yale field, where they are given two hours' stiff practice. After a few weeks of this preliminary work they begin practice games against teams picked from the smaller colleges. In this way the 'varsity eleven is finally chosen from the squad of eighty men, and by the time the big games are on, the best timber in college has been secured. Mr. Charles D. Francis, of Winchester, Tenn., Yale '92, is this year manager of the team. He is also president of the foot-ball association.

Interest in the bi-centennial games was paramount over almost everything else, for the day on which it occurred a team of eleven graduates, men of mature years, many of them with whitened beards, donned the ball suit of their student days, and with softened muscles and inflated chests, attempted to do up the opposing team. Thousands of people had tickets for this event, and for genuine old-fashioned fun there was nothing on the bi-centennial programme to compare with it. The celebration after the game, when the victorious team marched down Chapel Street to the music of several bands, and the vast crowds upon the sidewalks and the house-tops along the route applauded and cheered the victors, furnished a

boisterous and spectacular side to the week's programme, that only a college town, under pressure of a bi-centennial enthusiasm, could feel free to indulge in.

With the passing away of the historic old buildings on the campus there have come many changes to the general environment of Yale that did not fail of impressing the alumnus present for the first time in perhaps twenty or thirty years. Even those recently graduated marked certain advancements. White's New Tontine Hotel is conspicuous as a sign of the times toward progression and the infusing of new blood into the trades element. The Tontine is older even than Mory's, but in the early days of its history had no special hold upon the students. This has all been changed, however, since Mr. George T. White secured possession of it. Under his four years' régime the New Tontine has come to the front as a popular resort of the students. Class reunions and society suppers are given there, and now that the beautiful new Rathskeller of the picture has been built, it promises to become a close second to Mory's in popularity.

The Rathskeller is a novelty in New Haven. In its architecture and furnishings, it is a copy of the old Rathskellers of the Lutheran period. The old-fashioned hand-carved tables and antique hand-carved chairs on which Martin Luther indited many of his immortal writings at the time of the Reformation are here faithfully reproduced. The old oaken walls and ceilings and mahogany trimmings, the old German clock, the historic German mottoes in quaint letterings, the hand-carved burnt pictures on the wall—appropriate and teeming with wit and jollity—are all reproductions of those of the famous inns of the early sixteenth century. In two items of furnishings only is the twentieth century in evidence: in the electric lights and the new solar prism windows. Even in these, art, while preserving all their advantages, has clothed them in an antique dress in keeping with the rest of the room. It was formally opened bi-centennial week, although for the previous month the students had been enjoying it.

Mory's, or Temple Bar, is a modest little tavern on one of the side streets of New Haven. Every square inch of the interior of this house is full of memories and associations dear to the hearts of Yale men. Mory's was started in 1858. It is a quaint little frame house with no pretensions either inside or out. The rooms are small and low, with rough, old, oaken tables and hard primitive settles rather than the more conventional chair. The walls are hung in old English sporting prints and yellow-bordered engravings. There is an old clock on the shelf, so old that the present host of Mory's, Mr. Louis Linder, cannot tell when or where the clock first saw the light of day. A unique decoration of the front room of this college "hang-out" is the top of one of the serving tables, which hangs against the side wall, as a monument to the greatness of the senior class of each preceding year. Upon its surface are cut the initials of the different members of the class, many of which will doubtless later on be among those honored in the history of their country. The loving-cup, an institution at Yale, is especially a fad at Mory's.

In 1885, a club calling itself the "Velvet Club" was organized. This is still in existence and comprises a most exclusive little coterie, with headquarters at Mory's. Only six men are taken in each year, four from the academic department and two from the scientific, the former always Keys men and the latter T Company or Delta Psi men. This club has as a permanent fixture a pewter loving-cup, upon which are engraved the names of the "Velvet Club" members. W. H. Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and P. H. McMillan are among others of the "cup men" whose names adorn the cup. A new club, called the "Hogan Club," was organized in 1899, by a few members of the glee club. This, like the "Velvet Club," is exclusive, with only six new members each year. Mory's is famed for its golden bucks, Welsh rarebits, and poached eggs, and for the quality of its ale. It was said of this unique

little tavern by an Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, and a thorough sportsman, that nowhere in America, or on the other side for that matter, is there a tavern so like the Old Cheshire Cheese in Wine Office Court, England, as is this same quaint little Temple Bar.

Nowhere the country over is there a more artistic little club than that of the Graduates in New Haven. Its exterior shows an old-fashioned residence, with a typical New England lawn at the front, upon which stands one of the giant elms that have helped to make New Haven famous. Once within its gates the charm of this club is apparent to the most casual visitor. A famous room is the little smoking-room on the first floor, called "the green room." It is in green wall-paper, covered with hunting scenes; the furniture is in forest green, with odd low tables and quaint old settles. The reading-room on the floor above is used chiefly for loan exhibits and receptions on "Ladies' Day" and great occasions. A beautiful collection of steins and an interesting one of memorabilia are among the club's possessions. Many famous men have been entertained here, more it is said, than at almost any other club in America. The Graduates' Saturday night talks are factors in the literary life in New Haven. Primarily a social and literary organization, it is to New Haven what the Century Club is to New York or the St. Botolph to Boston.

The University Club, which was one of the attractions to the visitor at the bi-centennial, is open only to juniors and seniors of the academic department and to seniors of the Sheffield scientific school. It is very popular among the undergraduates and is so well equipped with fine cuisine and admirable service that the student who spends much time there graduates with a pretty good idea of what metropolitan club life is like. This club has two famous rooms, a little one on the upper floor, given by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Yale '95, and the reading-room on the floor below. The latter is, however, the handsomer of the two. A beautiful fire-place, given by Henry Havemeyer, Yale, 1902, is one of the chief beauties of this room, although the hard-oak wainscoting and massive oak ceiling are notably beautiful. Mr. Joseph Rockwell Swan, of Utica, N. Y., Yale, 1902, is the present president of the club.

For many of the most interesting and beautiful of the portraits used in connection with our illustrations of the bi-centennial, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is specially indebted to the courtesy of Mr. George C. Phelps, of New Haven, whose artistic work is so widely known and so generally appreciated. We are also indebted to Mr. Frank Lea Short for many courtesies. Mr. Short has had entire charge of the dramatic part of the bi-centennial celebration. He is a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and at one time was a member of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum stock company. His services, in elaborating and supervising the dramatic feature of the celebration, were invaluable.

### If You Feel Depressed

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may not fit the requirements of her own offspring. A failing milk is usually a poor milk. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the standard for more than forty years. Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary." 71 Hudson Street, N. Y.



## Does a College Education Pay?

*Continued from page 378.*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF WESTERN RESERVE, O.

CHAS. F. THWING,  
President Western Reserve  
University.

To think truthfully, to choose in righteousness and wisdom, to appreciate beauty, to feel nobly, to increase the number and the worth of one's relationships and to aid in adjusting oneself to these relationships, to give self-knowledge, self-control, self-development, and self-enrichment, to foster social efficiency, to promote reverence for all goodness and for God, to give graciousness without weakness, and strength without severity, to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, to make the thinker, the scholar, the gentleman, the great liver, the great doer, and the great man—these are intimations for an answer to the question "Why a college education pays."

*Chas. F. Thwing*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF VASSAR, N. Y.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,  
President of Vassar.

A college education is the best means devised yet for giving a sound and strong training early in life. Any well-lived career, business or professional, trains men, but the result is gained much later, and, as a rule, is less thorough, less balanced, and less effective, and years are sacrificed to it. A thorough mental training between eighteen and twenty-two is the best preparation for a strong, broad, and full life. No other means within our reach, moreover, furnish so many resources for after life, so much material for culture, and so many abiding vistas of human interest.

*James M. Taylor*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF HAMILTON, N. Y.

M. WOOLSEY STRYKER,  
President Hamilton  
College.

Whatever teaches one to discriminate as to things and terms, whatever disciplines attention in accuracy and persistency, whatever stimulates mental tact and decisive action, whatever widens the sweep of sympathy and makes it rationally strong, whatever arouses clear thinking upon the dynamics of life and prompts toward a large and sane and noble and devout attitude, as a patient and painstaking man, whatever merges the romance and spontaneity of youth into courage toward affairs and reverence for duty, "pays." A true college course seeks all this, and much of it (upon capable souls) it effects. It is an endowment of personality. It does pay, in coin often, in kind always.

*M. Woolsey Stryker*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN, ME.

WM. DEW. HYDE,  
President Bowdoin  
College.

To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance, and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of one's own; to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket, and feel its resources behind one in whatever task he undertakes; to make hosts of friends among the men of one's own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose oneself in generous enthusiasms, and co-operate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians;—these are the returns of a college for the best four years of one's life.

*Wm. DeW. Hyde*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF DICKINSON, PA.

GEORGE EDWARD REED,  
President Dickinson  
College.

The percentage of men of liberal education who have won distinction in the service of church and state over those who have achieved eminence without such advantages is simply enormous, and increasing with every passing year. To the colleges and universities of the land all look for the men who are expected to lead in the various fields of politics, religion, philanthropy, and reform. The expectation has not met with disappointment, and will not in the future. In the realm of business only, has the question received

adverse answer. Here some notably certain so-called captains of industry have questioned the advisability of young men giving the six or seven years ordinarily required for school and college life to studies which, as they claim, have little of practical bearing upon the affairs of business life. Some, indeed, have asserted that a college education actually disqualifies men for the details of a business career. Facts, however, of actual experience would hardly sustain these assertions. The increasing number of men, graduates of colleges and universities, who enter business life, the increasing demand for trained men of comprehensive mental grasp, of breadth of vision, of power to see things in wide relations, and the rapid advancement of many of these men to positions of trust and responsibility, are each year demonstrating more and more conclusively, that for young men intending to become merchants, manufacturers, or men of commerce, the years of college life are years of highest value. As trade expands, as broader relations open up, as vast interests combine, the demand for men of commensurate ability will surely increase. These men must come largely from the colleges. Financial rewards, however, are not the only compensations to be considered or sought after. Ability to make money is desirable, but after all, money-making power should by no means be the only goal of human ambition. At best it is but a means to an end, and that end, the increase of power to make the world brighter and better for one's living. Were my own son destined to be a farmer, a blacksmith, or a gardener, I should still insist upon his taking a college course.

*John F. Hill*

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

JOHN F. HILL,  
Governor of Maine.

It was one of the earliest ambitions of my life to have the drill and discipline of a college course, but I was reluctantly compelled to deny myself the privilege. To my mind a college education is of inestimable value to public men, and no amount of work or experience along other lines can fully take the place of it. Four years of study and of college life at a time when a man's character and habits of life are being formed cannot fail to make its impression upon his career.

*John F. Hill*

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

GEO. P. MCLEAN,  
Governor of Connecticut.

I believe that a college education is of great practical value to any man.

*Geo. P. McLean*

FROM THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF WILLIAMS, MASS.

A college education increases manifold a person's chances of attaining recognition and success; it is almost an essential to eminence in theology, medicine, law, philosophy, teaching, journalism, statesmanship, and in the fields of applied science. It pays especially because of what may be called its humanitarian purpose. The distinctive work of a college is that of mind-building and character-building. There is great educational value to a young man in feeling the personality of a great teacher, in coming into competition with picked young men, and in enjoying their good-fellowship. By imparting intellectual stimulus, developing the sympathies, and giving a higher ideal of manhood, college training enlarges life and gives a true perspective of values.

*John H. Hewitt*

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

GOVERNOR VAN SANT,  
of Minnesota.

My college education was interfered with by the War of the Rebellion; nevertheless I fully appreciate the value of college training. To a public man a college course is of especial value because the mental training prepares the mind for an intelligent and ready grasp of important questions, thus enabling one to better discharge public duties, and to exert more influence in his relations with his fellowmen. The fact that a man without college training has made a marked success should not detract from the value of education. Often native ability alone enables one to succeed far in advance of his fellows, but that very individual would be a more useful and influential member of society had he received college training. The fact that men conspicuous for their success in life have seen fit to disparage college education is to be deprecated. They measure others by themselves, forgetting that their success is due to superior native ability, and failing to appreciate how much more useful and influential would be their lives had they received the training which a college course affords. Speaking generally, the men of influence and

strength in every community, are those who have been favored with college training. The man of ordinary ability is found forging ahead of his superiors merely because of the advantages afforded him by education. The great practical value of a college course should induce the desire for a thorough education in every young man and woman who wishes to make the most of life.

*J. R. Sanderson*

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

A college education is profitable financially. There can be little doubt that if a thousand college-trained men are taken, they will be worth more money at the end of twenty years than a thousand taken from the same walks of life without that training. It is profitable, also, for the reason that it wakes up all of the powers of a man and enables him to appreciate the varied interests of life. He is not so likely to remain a fragment as he is without such training. He is worth more to his family, to the state, and to the church, and counts for more in the spread of lofty ideals in society than he would without such training.

*B. P. Raymond*

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

A. F. BLISS,  
Governor of Michigan.

If I were to emphasize one word of advice to the young man of today, it would be this: widen the scope of your vision to take in the expanding boundaries of your country; increase your knowledge of things that are merely beginning to be factors in the lives of the people, and, thus equipped, devote your energies to a complete mastery of the subject of your liking that will afford the highest reward. He who anticipates the development and possibilities of the new century will be the one whose life will best mark its progress.

*A. F. Bliss*

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

EZRA P. SAVAGE,  
Governor of Nebraska.

Education, like physical exercise for the muscles, strengthens the brain, fitting it to perform greater and more arduous duties. While, as before stated, I consider a man in public life materially handicapped without the broad education our colleges give, experience proves that most of our successful business men and financiers have attained their prominence through a practical knowledge of life. However, I should advise every young man to gain, if possible, a college education, no matter what avenue of life be chosen to enter.

*Ezra P. Savage*

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.

JOHN HUNN,  
Governor of Delaware.

We are a firm advocate of higher education, and confident the time so expended is the best value a young man or woman can ever hope to receive. The college education has a practical value to all fortunate enough for the opportunity and sensible enough to avail themselves thereof. Especially to a public man is the college education of great practical value. Theory learned there as nowhere else, is so divided and analyzed that a person ordinarily endowed much more readily sees and imbibes the practical as result thereof.

*John Hunn*

## The Yale Bi-centennial Medal.

The Yale medal is of bronze, 2 11-16 inches in diameter and 3-16 of an inch in thickness, of a fine tone and excellent workmanship. The design and models were prepared by Mr. Bela Lyon Pratt, B. F. A., a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts. The dyes were executed by the Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York. The design is classical, simple, and dignified—worthy of a university which includes among its departments a school of the fine arts. The obverse contains a spirited design in illustration of the motto of the university, "LUX ET VERITAS." Above the clouds Truth guides the chariot of Apollo, bearing in her hand wreaths of fame in the cause of truth. The reverse, between two flaming antique torches, bears the legend: "UNIVERSITAS YALENSIS, A.D., MDCCCCL, CON-CELEBRAT COLLEGIUM YALENSE, A.D., MDCCCL, CONDITUM." (Yale University, in 1901, celebrates the founding of the Yale College in 1701.)





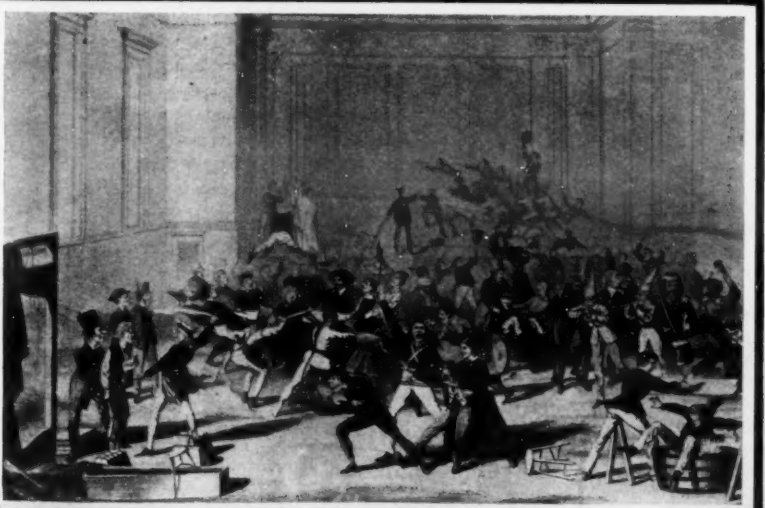
STUDENTS LUNCHING AT THE RATHSKELLER, WHITE'S NEW TONTINE HOTEL.



ENJOYING THE SOCIAL HOUR AT MORY'S, CALLED "THE TEMPLE BAR."



THE VANDERBILT ROOM, SET ASIDE BY CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, WHEN HE BUILT VANDERBILT HALL IN MEMORY OF THE SON, WILLIAM H., FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF A VANDERBILT AT YALE, NOW OCCUPIED BY REGINALD VANDERBILT.



LIVELY TIMES AT THE INITIATION OF A FRESHMAN SOCIETY—REPRODUCED AT THE BI-CENTENNIAL DRAMATICS.—Photograph by Phelps.



GRADUATES' CLUB, SHOWING SMOKING-ROOM, A GLIMPSE OF THE GREEN-ROOM BEYOND, AND A BIT OF THE HALL AT RIGHT.

### STUDENT LIFE AT YALE.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE STUDENT'S CAREER, WHICH IS ITS MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.  
Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by Its Special Artist, R. L. Dunn.



# In the Palm of the Hand

## A Story in Three Parts.

By Haryot Holt Cahoon.

### PART III.

**B**EFORE THAT voyage to India and to my father's house was ended I had recovered sufficiently to be partially master of my faculties. I knew that the vengeance of my father would not end there. I knew that my daughter must die unless I found a way to save her from their greed for blood, and I knew that at my old home there was one friend upon whose assistance I could depend if I could only reach him before my child should be destroyed. That she was not strangled at the time of her birth, or cast into the sea as soon as born, convinced me that they would take us both to my father, and I therefore concealed the fact that my reason had returned to me.

"The one upon whose friendship I depended was a great and holy man who had advanced many steps beyond his contemporaries in the holy sciences.

"He inhabited a cavern in the mountain within a league of my father's palace and had withdrawn almost entirely from human intercourse. But once, when I was a babe, and before he isolated himself, he had taken me in his arms and blessed me, and had said: 'When trouble comes to this soul, as it surely will, let it appeal to me. One prayer will I grant. Tell her this when she can understand.'

"I remembered, then, in those awful hours, his promise, and I knew that it would be kept, could I but reach him.

"After we arrived in India many days of travel were consumed in the journey to my father's domain. I knew that our way led us past the cavern where this holy man dwelt, and I knew that my conductors would pause there and prostrate themselves, beseeching his blessing.

"Would he come forth? He seldom unbent from his austere dignity, and it was rarely that he appeared to those who besought him, so that the hour when we approached his strange abode was fraught with mingled hope and terror.

"At last we reached the spot, and, accursed though I knew myself to be, I mingled my supplications with those of my conductors—and the adept appeared.

"His majestic mien awed me, as he came down the slope toward us. My companions were prostrate upon the ground. I alone stood erect, with my babe in my arms, facing him.

"'Daughter,' he said, severely, but not unkindly, 'when you were as the babe now clinging to your breast I foresaw this hour. What is it that you would ask? Think well, then speak.'

"'Immunity for my offspring from the will of my father forever,' I replied.

"'Nothing for yourself, daughter?' he asked. 'Remember, I can grant but one prayer.'

"'Nothing,' I replied.

"'So be it. Your prayer is granted. Open the right hand of your child.'

"I did so, and he touched it with his finger.

"'Observe,' he said, 'I have imprinted there in brilliant red, in the palm of her hand, the image of a heart, and she and her offspring shall wear it till the end of time, but visible only when others of your blood are near. For yourself, daughter, your days are numbered'; and then he mentioned the exact time of my death and the manner of it. That hour is drawing near, John Bradford, and so you have another reason why I have sought you.

"The holy man retired to his cavern without deigning to bless my companions, and that evening, with my baby clasped tightly to my breast, I slept beneath the roof where I was born.

"The rest is soon told, John Bradford, for that very night my babe was stolen from me, and I was detained at my father's palace, not a prisoner in words, but one most certainly in fact, until my father died. After that, they could detain me no longer and I came away, bringing with me in gold, that portion of my father's estate which fell to my share, for I was always beloved by him, and when he was breathing his last he softened. He would have relented if time had been given him then. His last words to me were: 'Thy child lives, my daughter; search for her, not here, but—' and he died.

"Since then I have wandered over the world in search of her, and where I lay down the task, there must you take it up. It is your mission, and you will find her, or her child, or her child's child.

"Hush! One moment more, and I have done. In the room beneath this there is another chest. Here are the keys. Within that chest there is a casket of sandal-wood, and within the casket there are certain documents. Promise me that you will carry out the directions written upon each of these, and that you will not deviate from them."

"I promise," I said, solemnly. "And now—"

"You would ask me of your mother?"

"Yes."

She smiled upon me, still clasping my right hand tightly within her own, and her face grew strangely beautiful as she answered, slowly:

"There is within the casket a document which will

answer every question you would ask, John Bradford. In due time you will read it. I am very tired. Will that suffice?"

"Yes, since it must be so."

She rose and drew me to my feet also, still clasping my hand.

"Yonder is a couch upon which you will repose until it pleases you to rise, and I will bid you good-night. In ten minutes midnight will have come. Bid me adieu, John Bradford, as your heart at this moment dictates."

For one instant I hesitated. Then I loosened my hand from her grasp, I drew her head toward me and kissed her on her brow.

There were tears in her great, sad eyes as I stepped back, and she moved swiftly toward me, seized my face between her hands and kissed me on the lips, and then she murmured rapidly some words in her own tongue.

"Be that kiss thy blessing, John Bradford," she said, solemnly. "As thou hast lived, in truth and honesty, live always, and thus shall we meet again. Good-night."

She left me and went to the door and opened it. There she paused, silhouetted against the blackness of the corridor; and thus she remained for many seconds, regarding me with her soul in her eyes, and with tenderness in her attitude.

"Adieu," she murmured. The door closed, and she was gone.

I drew the couch nearer to the fire and threw myself upon it, with sleep never farther from my thoughts; but I must have fallen into slumber immediately, for when I was again conscious of my surroundings the sun was shining in at the windows, and the day was far advanced.

I have never seen my strange client, who was also by her statement my aunt, since that night, nor could I obtain the slightest trace of her ever again, although I have searched for her as well as for her offspring. But always without reward.

I found her sable cloak and the head-covering that she wore when she came to my office; but the manner of her departure from that house remains a mystery to me to this day, though I will soon be ninety-two years old.

The chest was in the room beneath the one wherein I slept, and within it was the casket and the documents. They were in packages carefully sealed. One was marked: "To be opened immediately," and I found that it contained a diary of her wanderings and her tireless search, together with full and more complete instructions than she had given me verbally, for the prosecution of mine.

There was another addressed "To my daughter or her descendant, to be delivered by the hand of John Bradford, containing also a message for him"; and the third was inscribed, "To John Bradford, Esq., Lawyer. To be opened only when his search shall have been rewarded, and his trust is fulfilled." The last doubtless contains the reply to my question concerning my mother, but after seventy years of waiting, I am no nearer to the privilege of opening it than I was at the morning when it came into my possession, and I shall soon go where all questions are answered and where mysteries are made clear.

I might fill many volumes with the story of my travels and of my unrelenting search for beings whom I am now convinced do not exist; but there is much that I could not tell, and more that would not be believed if told. I have made it a life study to familiarize myself as far as possible with the mysteries of the Orient, and a narration of them now would be regarded only as the vagarious wanderings of a demented old man.

Five years did the Rajah Mahreem detain me a prisoner in India, and I know that he sought diligently to destroy me, but I was ever spared, and at last I escaped. Now, I know that he is dead, and that his grandson reigns, a nominal vassal of the English, but in reality as rich and as powerful as his ancestors were; and, if report be true, as wicked.

It is with difficulty that I am able to discern the paper upon which I write. I feel that the hand of death draws near to me. Plainly, I must sign my will to-morrow.

I have felt, however, that it is my duty to return to my home, so that my last breath will flutter from me within the walls of that room, where, seventy years ago, I began this fruitless mission. The dear old house is yet looked upon with misgivings, and the whispers of suspicion which surrounded me seventy years ago are whispered yet by the grandchildren of those who knew me then, yet I feel that I must return and forever close the office whose door never opened to admit more than one client. Then I can lay aside my work and go home; and I will be glad to go.

So. A month has passed and I have not yet signed my will, but to-night, when the clock strikes twelve, it shall be done. I have journeyed back across the sea. I

have closed my office and my name has disappeared from the door.

I am back again in the old room where long, long ago my one client and I inspected the papers which made me a rich and a miserable man.

I love this old room, for it is just the same as it was then. It looks just the same, with the fire glowing in the grate, and the lamp burning upon the table. I can almost fancy that when nine o'clock comes, Madame Valerie will appear. At twelve, my one friend is coming with witnesses to my will. Ah, me! Would that I had married in my young days. I might not now be lonely in my age.

It is strange that to-night I feel that same burning sensation in the palm of my right hand that I felt that night she held my hand while we sat in this room and she told me her strange story. When in India I felt it too, and then, when I could see better than now, I used to fancy that I could trace the outlines of a heart there, pictured in red. But it was *her* offspring that were to be marked thus. Could it have been my own mother with whom I talked then, and have I been all these years searching for my sister and her children? I have asked myself that question many times, but I cannot answer it; and yet, it may be so—it may be.

What a night! How the storm howls around the house, and how the sleet drives against the windows. It is just such a night as that one was—just such a night. I thank God that when twelve o'clock comes my quest will be over. Then I shall sign the will and consign those unopened letters to the flames.

Ah! The clock is striking nine.

What is that? The door-bell!

At the request of my aged friend, John Bradford, I will add a few lines to the manuscript that he has placed in my hands.

I am a lawyer as well as his friend, and by appointment I went to his house at midnight, accompanied by two friends, for the purpose of witnessing his last will and testament. I found that, contrary to my expectations, he was not alone, but in the room where we were to transact our business there was a woman and a child. John Bradford told me the story of their appearance there, and I will repeat it as I heard it from him and them.

The door-bell rang just as Bradford was about to lay aside his pen, and he groped his way down the stairs and answered the summons.

Standing in the storm, facing him, thinly clad, and suffering with cold and hunger, was a woman with a little child—a girl—clinging to her dress.

"Oh, sir!" exclaimed the woman, as soon as he opened the door, "will you give us shelter from the storm? We have no place to go and my little girl will freeze."

"Most certainly, madam; come in, come in," was the kindly reply, and he conducted them to the room where he was to await me.

"Madam," he said, when they were there, I am very old and nearly blind, but there is warmth at the fire and there is food on the table. Pray, consider everything at your disposal."

She thanked him, and they conversed while the strangers ate; and meantime Mr. Bradford tottered up

Continued on opposite page.

### The Quarrel.

She had begged and beseeched me to change my position,

To view the affair in the same light that she

Had done, but I vowed under no such condition

Could I be inveigled with her to agree.

Then she argued the question at issue with fervor,

And emphasized strongly her "darlings" and "dears,"

But, seeing that none of these tactics would serve her,

She used then a woman's prerogative—tears.

She had scolded me sharply, with sarcasm cut me,

She'd flayed me with irony's torturing tools,

And vowed if her wish was respected they'd shut me

In some close asylum for obstinate fools!

But seeing that none of these things seemed to move me,

And keenly discerning with only deaf ears

I'd listed her outburst; she sought to reprove me

By sobbing her heart out in copious tears.

And then—(what would you do?—I ask it sincerely!)

I pardoned her temper, and owned, by the way,

That I'd been a brute, but that loving her dearly

I could not get mad at a thing she might say.

For it's easy to turn from a plea that's appealing,

And it's easy to list an arraignment that sears,

But show me a man who's so cold and unfeeling

He'll not yield a point to a woman in tears!

ROY FARRELL GREENE



and down the room, unaccountably restless, and constantly engaged in rubbing the palm of his right hand with the fingers of his left one.

Suddenly he stopped. The itching had become so intense that it was unbearable. Several times he looked at his hand, but his sight was dim. He could see nothing.

"Madam," he said, finally, "will you do me the favor to look at my hand? It annoys me. Do you see anything there?"

The woman looked, and then uttered a cry of astonishment.

"Why! How strange!" she exclaimed.

"What is strange?" inquired my friend.

"The mark in your hand."

"Do you see a mark there?"

"Yes."

"What is it?"

"It is a heart, and it is of the color of blood."

"Ah! It has been there before. But tell me why you think it strange. Simply because it has assumed the shape of a heart?"

"No, sir; not that."

"What, then?"

"Because I have the same mark in my own hand and because my child has it also in hers. The same strange sign came upon my mother's hand, sir, when I was born, and we both noticed it whenever we were together. When we were separated it disappeared. It is so with Valerie and me."

"With whom?" The old man tottered and would have fallen had not the woman assisted him to a chair. He was greatly agitated, but he speedily regained his composure.

"With whom?" he repeated.

"With Valerie, my little daughter."

"Come here, Valerie. Let your mother put you upon my knee. Are you warm now, my child?"

"Yes, sir," lisped the little one.

"And hungry?"

"No, sir, not now; but I was so cold and so hungry."

"Is there a heart in your hand also, Valerie?"

"Yes, sir; a red one. It is very pretty."

"How old are you, Valerie?"

"Four years old."

"And how old is mamma?"

"I am forty years old, sir," replied the woman.

"Is your mother living, madam?"

"No, sir. She has been dead many years."

"Do you know how old she would be if living?"

"Why, yes, sir. She would be eighty-six."

"Pardon me, madam, if I ask questions which seem impertinent. I have an important reason. Did your mother know anything of her early life? Did she know where she was born?"

"No, sir. How strange that you should ask that. She lived in India with an English general's family during her childhood. Her husband, my father, was an officer in the English army, quartered there. I was born in Bombay, for my father and mother returned there after a long absence."

The old man raised his almost sightless eyes toward heaven and murmured a prayer.

"Madam," he said, and deep agitation shook his voice. "I believe that your mother was my sister and that you are therefore my niece. Let us try one more test. If you were in the street now, in front of this house, would the heart still show itself in your hand, and in Valerie's?"

"No; I would feel an itching in my palm, but the heart would not be visible."

"Go, then, to the street again. Take the door-key with you so you can return. Leave Valerie here with me. Go, I beseech you!"

"Will you wait for mamma, Valerie?" asked the woman.

"Yes," answered the child, and its mother hurried away, while the old man listened for the sound of the closing door.

"Now, little Valerie, now!" he cried, when all was silent. "Look in your hand. Is the red heart there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, look in my hand. Is it there also, little Valerie?"

"Yes, sir, I see it."

"Thank God, my search is rewarded. I will not die alone."

The mother returned in a few moments and Mr. Bradford cried:

"Did you go far enough?"

"I went until the heart was gone from my hand; but it is there now."

"Madam, let us be silent a moment, and thank God for this hour. He brought you and your child to this door to-night. Your mother was my sister. You are my niece. Let us pray."

And while mother and child bowed their heads, the old man gave thanks to God for the joy of that moment.

"There is a casket on the table," he said, presently. "Open it. Bring me the packet that is marked John Bradford. Open it and read it to me."

The woman obeyed.

"To my son," she read. "To-night I will tell you much of my story and of yours. I have only this to add. You were a babe and sleeping when I went forth into the world. I forgave your father then, as you must forgive him now. I dare not make myself known to you lest we should both be weak and turn from the path of duty. It is decreed that I perish to-night, when the clock strikes twelve. So said the holy man. Adieu, my beloved son. We will meet in heaven."

It was signed, "Your mother."

There were tears in old John Bradford's eyes, but he dashed them aside.

"The other letter was for your mother, and is now for you. You shall read it to-morrow," he said. "Tell me your name."

"Ruth. My last name is Ingalls."

"Your husband —"

"Is dead."

"Come to me, Ruth. Give me your blessing. There is room on the other knee, and I am not too old to hold you both."

It was thus that I found them, for I entered with a key which my old friend gave me.

It is one year and six months since that momentous night, and John Bradford has just gone to meet his mother, his sister, and his father.

May the reunion be as happy as were the last eighteen months of his life.

THE END.

## The Only Woman Killed at Gettysburg.

In the battle of Gettysburg, the fierce and bloody struggle that marked the "high tide" of the Rebellion, the life of one woman was added to that of the tens of thousands of men sacrificed in the three days' contest.

The name of that woman was Jennie Wade, and a monument was recently erected to her memory in the Evergreen Cemetery at Gettysburg for the Woman's Relief Corps of Iowa. The home of Miss Wade was a little farm-house on the battle-field, and while the conflict raged around she had remained bravely at her accustomed round of household duties, adding thereto, as occasion offered, the care of the sick and wounded. It was while engaged at home in domestic duty that she fell a victim to the stray bullet of a Confederate sharpshooter. The ball passed through two doors and pierced her breast, killing her instantly. The dead girl was laid away in a rudely constructed coffin intended for a Confederate colonel, but which had fallen into the hands of the Union soldiers. Miss Wade had a lover in the Union ranks, Corporal Skelly, who was killed at Winchester, Va., a few days before her own death and the news had not reached her. They were to have been married when the war was over.



JENNIE WADE  
STATUE.

## A Bird's Nest in a Shoe.

UNIQUE and interesting as a natural curiosity is the bird's nest in an old shoe shown in our photograph. The nest and eggs are those of a western house wren. Although wrens, perhaps more than any other bird, are given to selecting novel places for nesting, this is the first instance on record of a nest in a cast-off shoe. The wren's method of building is to first fill the chosen place, whether large or small, with a tangled mass of small sticks and twigs, then to construct the nest proper in the pile of sticks, employing for this purpose some fine, soft material. Prairie hay, horse-hair, and feathers



A QUEER BIRD'S NEST.

form the nest in the accompanying picture. An interesting fact in regard to the male bird is that he persists in carrying quantities of small sticks and piling in some such place as a box, while the mother bird is caring for the eggs. The past season the wrens caused much annoyance on a rural mail route in Kansas by daily piling quantities of sticks in the mail boxes that were left partly open. Yet this energetic, happy little warbler is one of the most useful of birds to the farmer, being exclusively an insect eater.

## The Drama in New York.

It is a commentary on the peculiar taste of amusement-seekers that they find pleasure in contemplating Dan Daly as a star. His performance in "The New Yorkers," at the Herald Square Theatre, seems to attract and entertain a crowd, but this is not his fault, nor his favor. If he were all there was of the show it would not last long, for while Dan Daly's monotonous performance might add variety to a vaudeville entertainment, it has not the staying powers required for a full evening's performance. "The New Yorkers" has been admirably staged by George

W. Lederer, and the music, by Ludwig Englander, is in parts very good. The lyrics, by George V. Hobart, and the book, by Glen McDonough, sound as if they had been written to order and more to please Dan Daly than anybody else. The redeeming feature of the performance is the handsome and well-drilled chorus, which Mr. Lederer has selected with his customary skill and discrimination. Virginia Earle is the shining light of the entertainment, as far as individuals go, and though she is neither as light and graceful nor in as good voice as she has been in other days, yet she dances well, sings with spirit, and possesses attractive qualities. Two others in the cast who deserve favorable mention are William Cameron and Thomas Evans.

It looks as if the play was not all of the thing nowadays. The company which went on the road, under the direction of Frank McKee, to present "Janice Meredith," had to return and report a failure, though with Mary Mannering in the leading rôle, the play had a long and successful run in New York City. Evidently the public think more of Mary Mannering as a star than of "Janice Meredith" as a performance. This fervent following by the public of favorite players has much more to do with the success of the latter than most of the plays in which they appear. It is, for instance, the only possible excuse that can be given for the contemplated joint performance of Maude Adams and Sarah Bernhardt, in "Romeo and Juliet," or for Bernhardt's attempt to play "Hamlet."

"A Message from Mars," which had a run of five hundred consecutive nights in London, has been handsomely brought out by Charles Frohman at the Garrick, with Charles Hawtrey, the English actor, in the principal character, really the only one of consequence in the three-act play. The ingenuity of its construction is interesting, but it is at the sacrifice of reality. Mr. Hawtrey takes the part of Horace Parker, a selfish, egotistical gentleman, who is taught a lesson by a fearful dream, in which a messenger from Mars appears and proves by Parker's personal experience in a vision, the meanness of selfishness and the joys of benevolence. Awakening from the dream, Parker at once reforms, to the amazement and delight of those about him. There is not much in such a plot as this and it is doubtful if the play will meet with a repetition of its London success. The charm of Mr. Hawtrey's performance is its naturalness, vivacity, and life. His easy demeanor and clear and pleasant voice impart the grace of perfect naturalness to all he says and does. A fine bit of eccentric character-acting is that of the tramp, by Robert Pateman. Miss Jessie Bateman supports Mr. Hawtrey very cleverly and deserves commendation. Mr. Hawtrey has made an excellent impression on his first appearance here and his play, with its humor and pathos, is sure of a run. The public will be curious to see it as well as to see and hear an actor who has deservedly won such commendation in London.

Klaw & Erlanger are making elaborate preparations for their coming presentation of the Drury Lane fairy extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Broadway Theatre, November 4th. They will employ over 400 people. Charles J. Ross will play the Queen; Harry Bulger, the King; the Hengler sisters; Birdie Sutherland, the statuesque English beauty, and the lili-pupians, Franz and Elise Ebert, are in the cast. Forty of the English chorus and the flying ballet of forty have arrived. The stage equipment is the most extensive ever imported into this country for any theatrical presentation and consists of seventy-eight cases containing eight hundred costumes, every one of which will be used in the production here; 169 cases of properties; 208 cases containing the 28,000 sheets of glass used in the Crystal Palace scene; seventy-eight trunks filled with armor and various other appurtenances, and forty-two loads of scenery. The American presentation will be made under the stage direction of Ben Teal. Frederick Solomon will be the director of music.

JASON.

## A Scientific Breakfast.

RIGHTLY selected food will cure more than half the diseases. Try a scientific and healthy breakfast: Fruit of some kind, preferably cooked; a dish of Grape-Nuts, with cream; two soft-boiled eggs. Put two eggs in a tin pint cup of boiling water, cover and set off for nine minutes. Whites will then be the consistency of cream and most easily digested. One slice of bread with butter; cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

On that breakfast you can work like a horse and be perfectly nourished until noon. Your nervous troubles, heart palpitation, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney complaints, and various other disorders will gradually disappear and firm solid health will set in.

Why? You have probably been living on poorly selected food, that is food that does not contain the required elements of body needs. That sort of food, and coffee, is the direct or indirect cause of more than half the ills the human body acquires.

Grape-Nuts is a perfectly cooked food and both that and the Postum Food Coffee contain fine microscopic particles of phosphate of potash obtained in a natural way from the grains of the field and by scientific food experts incorporated into food and drink. That element joins with the albumen in food to make gray matter, which is the filling of the brain cells and the nerve centres all over the human body.

A man or woman thus fed is scientifically fed and rapidly grows in vigor and vitality, and becomes capable of conducting successfully the affairs of life. To produce a perfect body and a money-making brain, the body must have the right kind of food, and the expert food specialist knows how to make it. That is Grape-Nuts and Postum Cereal Food Coffee, produced at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.





THE MOST SPECTACULAR FEATURE OF THE  
THE HISTORIC PROCESSION OF STUDENTS PASSING FROM THE CAMP THROUGH





E C THE YALE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
CAM THROUGH THE "PHELPS HALL ARCH."—Drawn for "Leslie's Weekly" by T. Dart Walker.





JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER, OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, WHO DELIVERED THE COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS.  
Photo. by C. M. Bell.



THOMAS THACHER, WHO DELIVERED THE ADDRESS ON "YALE IN ITS RELATION TO LAW."



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, COMMEMORATIVE POET.  
Photo. by A. Alman & Co., New York.



FRANK LEA SHORT WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE DRAMATIC PART OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.



HARRY B. JEPSON, YALE 1893, WHO GAVE AN ORGAN RECITAL IN BATTELL CHAPEL.



PROFESSOR HORATIO W. PARKER, WHOSE ORATORIO, "HORA NOVISSIMA," WAS PRESENTED AT THE HYPERION.  
Photo. by G. C. Phelps.

### Women at Yale's Bi-centennial.

AN attractive feature of the celebration was the part the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution took in the official programme. To the non-members of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization, the question as to why the Daughters of the American Revolution interested themselves so particularly in this university celebration will at once occur. The reason is most interesting. The local chapter—the Mary Clapp Wooster—was named for the daughter of President Clapp, the fourth president of the university, and its first regent was Emily Louise Gerry, the daughter of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Daughters kept open house during bi-centennial week at the Center Church chapel, on Chapel Street, where all visitors found the leading periodicals and morning papers, and where tea was served during the day. The names of these ladies are Mrs. George F. Newcomb, chairman; Mrs. William H. Moseley, regent; Mrs. George S. Barnum, vice-regent; Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, ex-regent; Mrs. William Beebe, Miss Martha May Porter, Mrs. Watson L. Phillips, and Mrs. Edward C. Beecher. On the reception committee were Mrs. William H. Moseley,

naturally invited the onslaughts of rival companies. President Scott recently called upon the insurance departments of Tennessee and Texas, in which the Provident Savings has done a very large and increasing business, to make a thorough investigation of his company. These departments appointed one of the most eminent of New England actuaries, Mr. Walter C. Wright, to make the valuation of the society's policies and to take charge of the examination wherever actuarial skill might be required.

Mr. Wright is the son of Elizur Wright, the first insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, and a man famous in the annals of life insurance in this country. After a thorough and independent valuation of the policies of the Provident Savings Life, Mr. Wright reports that at the close of business on Saturday, June 29th, the assets of the company were \$4,050,568.19, and the liabilities, \$3,699,597.50, leaving a surplus of \$350,970.69, notwithstanding that \$110,000 was marked off the assets with a view to meeting any shrinkage.

Chief Examiner Cain, of the Tennessee Department, also made a very strong report regarding the condition of the Provident Savings, substantiating the figures of Mr. Wright and declaring as follows:

"Its management has been aggressive, and devoted to the building up of a larger business and income, which has been successfully accomplished.

"All of its liabilities are promptly met, and no due and approved death claim remains unpaid.

"The result of the examination shows the company to be in a sound, healthy and prosperous condition.

"All the assets of the company have been carefully appraised, and extended at a conservative figure.

"The loans on bond and mortgage are found to have been placed judiciously, and the appraisals of the mortgaged premises show ample margins of security.

"The stocks and bonds are of high grade and show a substantial profit over cost.

"The value of the real estate has been determined by thoroughly qualified appraisers appointed by your department.

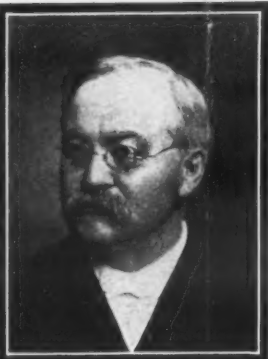
"The company's accounts are correctly and concisely kept, and its system of checking them is admirably adapted to insure accuracy.

"Since December 31st last, the date of the society's last report, they have added \$287,000 to their reserve fund. Every assistance to facilitate the examination has been rendered by the officers, and all requests for books and papers have been promptly complied with.

"The company's business is conducted along safe and economical lines."

We congratulate President Scott and the policy-holders of his enterprising company upon this superb report. It will give a fresh impetus to the company's business and a new inspiration to its large corps of active agents throughout the United States and Canada, who have thus received renewed evidences of the healthy growth the Provident Savings enjoys.

The reports of the two insurance departments to which we refer will inspire still greater confidence in a progressive institution, and President Scott is justified in feeling proud of the strength of the company which he has managed with so much skill and success.



PRESIDENT CYRUS NORTHROP, University of Minnesota, who spoke on Yale's relation to the country's development.  
Photo. by A. H. Opsahl.

### Senator Depew and His Handsome Bride.

PERHAPS the most eloquent and certainly one of the most distinguished graduates of Yale is Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The announcement of his engagement to Miss May Palmer, of Paris, came very fittingly with the announcement of the elaborate programme of the Yale bi-centennial. The report of the popular Senator's approaching marriage has, naturally, turned the whole country into congratulatory mood. For more than a year gossip has busied itself with Senator Depew's matrimonial possibilities. He has confronted all this with characteristic patience and always diplomatically. Of course it was none of the public's business, but the Senator did not look at it in that way. He went on in the even tenor until he saw fit to make his own announcement, which he has just done. Since he confessed he must realize more than ever that the trite adage, "All the world loves a lover," has freshened until in his case it has almost its original significance. Miss Palmer is New York born, but hardly bred, since she has lived abroad the greater part of her life, chiefly in Paris. Her family, however, is distinctly American in all respects. Her father, Mr. Henry Palmer, banker, it is true, lived many years in Paris and London. His death in the former city was announced some years ago. The mother of the future Mrs. Depew was one of the three Hermann sisters, noted for lineage, beauty, and culture in the exclusive circles of New Orleans. One married Mr. Hall McAllister, of California; another, Mr. Payton, of Virginia. Mrs. Palmer is still living. One of her sisters is Madame Von Andre, who sailed from this city last week for London to arrange for the wedding. Miss Palmer is now in London.

Senator Depew has been always in the favor of the family. Long before his present senatorial honors he was a welcome acquaintance at the Palmer home. When the courtship, which has terminated as announced, was made, is one of those things which belong to the family. However, in order to gratify reasonable curiosity, it is intimated that it dates back about one year. Countess de Sers, of Vevay, Switzerland, a cousin to Senator Depew, and a former ward, is an intimate friend of Miss Palmer. It was at Vevay where the Senator passed most of his vacation this season, the Palmers also being there in their summer home.

Miss Palmer was educated abroad. As a musician she is most accomplished; as a linguist she is skilled, and her temperament is said to be vivacious. She is thirty years old. The marriage will be solemnized within a month at the London residence of Madame Von Andre. The contracting parties will return to America soon after the ceremony, and will occupy the Senator's home in Fifty-fourth Street until the meeting of Congress in December, when they will occupy the Corcoran mansion at the National Capitol.

Since the announcement of the engagement, Senator Depew has been the recipient, not only of many congratulations by mail, but senators and representatives in passing through the city have called at the Depew residence, or the Senator's office, to offer their best wishes and exchange courtesies.

### No Difference in Anarchists.

IF Prince Krapotkin, Elise Reclus, or any other of the so-called philosophic anarchists, some of whom are undoubtedly men of large intellectual gifts, have any regard for the opinions of the decent portion of mankind or would cherish any hope for the success of their special line of teaching, they should at least change the name of their particular cult. Anarchy is an odious and hateful word, never so much so as at this present time. In the popular mind no distinction can or will be drawn between the man who is an anarchist in theory only and the man who is an anarchist in actual practice, between the anarchist of the book and the anarchist of the pistol and the bludgeon. Both are covered alike with a term associated with nothing but blood, murder, and everything else that is hideous, revolting, and detestable. No theory and no school of teaching can ever hope to gain a hearing among sane and honorable men with the devil's brand of anarchy upon it.

### A Splendid Endorsement.

THE policy-holders in the wide-awake and enterprising Provident Savings Life Assurance Society will be gratified to know that as the result of a very thorough examination of the company's affairs by the insurance departments of Tennessee and Texas, it has been highly complimented because of its sound, healthy, and prosperous condition.

Under the presidency of that veteran and able life-insurance manager, E. W. Scott, the Provident Savings has largely extended its operations and has very



PRESIDENT D. C. GILMAN, of Johns Hopkins University, who spoke on Yale's relation to science and letters.



MRS. GEORGE F. NEWCOMB, CHAIRMAN OF THE D. A. R. BI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.  
Photograph by Phelps.



MRS. WILLIAM S. MOSELEY, STATE REGENT OF THE MARY CLAPP WORCESTER D. A. R.  
Photograph by Falk.

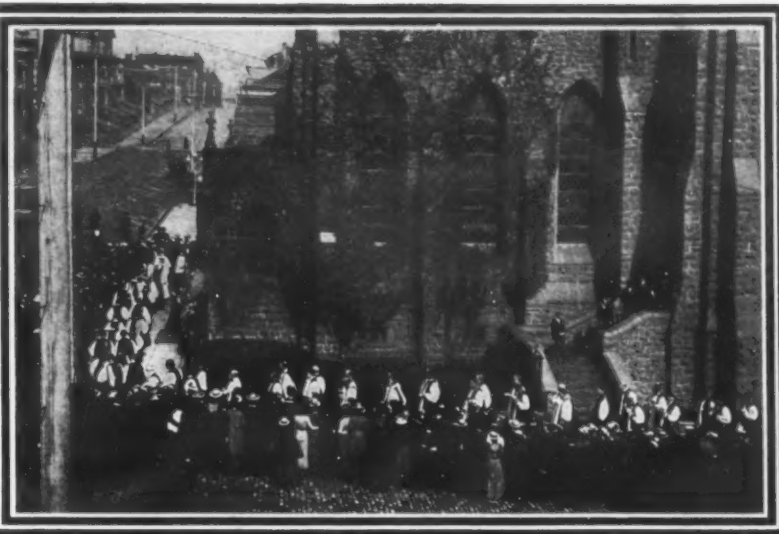


MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, STATE REGENT DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.  
Photograph by Filley Studio.





THE CHIEF DIGNITARIES OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED AT SAN FRANCISCO.



ENTERING TRINITY CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

THE GREAT TRIENNIAL EPISCOPAL GATHERING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES—Photographs by Tabor.

By MABEL CLARE CRAFT.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23d, 1901.—San Francisco is at present "at home" to 400 bishops and clergymen of the Episcopal Church, to say nothing of 2,500 laymen and laywomen, who fill the streets and the churches and give this rather light-minded Western city an unwonted air of religious zeal. The occasion is the great triennial convention of the Episcopal Church, when the priests and laymen of that denomination come together for discussion and refreshment, and to dwell, again upon the proofs that they represent the only original apostolic church. Trinity Church, which seats 1,400 people, was chosen as the meeting place and the procession of churchmen on the day of the impressive opening services was something not to be forgotten. The habits of Episcopalian sisters, the flat hats of the Brothers of St. Andrew, the peculiarities of dress of the ritualists and others, all make the gatherings unusual.

Among the ante-convention happenings was the arrival of J. Pierpont Morgan, the eminent New York financier, with his special train and his sixty-five guests, his chef and butler from Sherry's, and his train of servants and courtiers, which made him quite like the regal centre of his own little court.

Mr. Morgan took for his guests the big house of the Crocker estate, which is seldom occupied, save when the George Crockers or Mrs. C. B. Alexander, or Mrs. Mary Crocker Harrison are in town. This house is furnished and always ready for occupancy, and here Mr. Morgan entertains most of his guests, among them Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y. Some of his guests are quartered at the Palace Hotel. Bishop Potter, of New York, is being entertained next door to the temporary home of Mr. Morgan—at the handsome modern residence of Mrs. W. H. Crocker.

The scene when the chief Episcopal dignitaries of the New World gathered for the first time at Trinity Church was a notable one. Not far away, in Golden Gate Park, a huge stone cross marks approximately the spot where the first Episcopal service on this continent was read—a service antedating any of those on the Eastern coast of America—for here Sir Francis Drake landed and his chaplain read the first English and Protestant prayers that the breezes of the New World had ever carried. This fact was mentioned yesterday, of

course. Trinity Church, where the convention is meeting, is a beautiful structure of gray-green stone, almost covered with ivy and scarlet creepers, and of Norman architecture. It is ponderous, dark, and impressive, and admirable as a background. The first service was the celebration of the Last Supper, and to it led by a crucifer—a tall, black-robed youth, bearing a golden cross—came the seventy bishops, beautifully clad in full canonicals, with their scarlet and black collegiate hoods, the two high churchmen among them distinguished by their purple robes among all the black satin ones. All through the long service the changing attitudes lent interest to the ceremony. At times the two thousand people present rose and made the vaulted dome ring with their choral responses, or with the full resonance of the hymns. The singing was led and the procession of bishops greeted by a great surpliced choir of men and women and the music was one of the notable features. At times the whole two thousand heads bent as though a wind-storm had passed over, and after the bread and wine had been distributed to the long, kneeling rows of bishops, the black-robed clergy and laity passed to the brazen guard and partook of that which symbolizes the blood and body of the Christ. For a full hour the assembly listened quietly to the reading of the convention sermon by the octogenarian bishop of Oregon, the Right Rev. B. T. Morris. A tremendous offering of gold and silver and greenbacks was poured out before him, and at the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary in the afternoon an offering of \$100,000 was made by the women of the church.

In the afternoon the two houses of the convention held business sessions. Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, was elected chairman of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies elected Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay, of Boston, to hold the same position. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury is represented in the upper house, Bishop Edgar Jacob having come all the way from Newcastle, England, to represent him. Some important things are to be decided at this convention and the first sign of a clash came when there was a slight brush in the House of Deputies as to whether the proposed amendments to the constitution and canons should be made a special order for the next day or should be referred to the committee on rules. The second course was adopted.

The proposed canon which will admit to church-fellowship those who are not in accord with the prayer-book as a feature of worship, and that prohibiting the marriage of divorced persons, will have become matters of record within the next fortnight.

Coffee Did It.

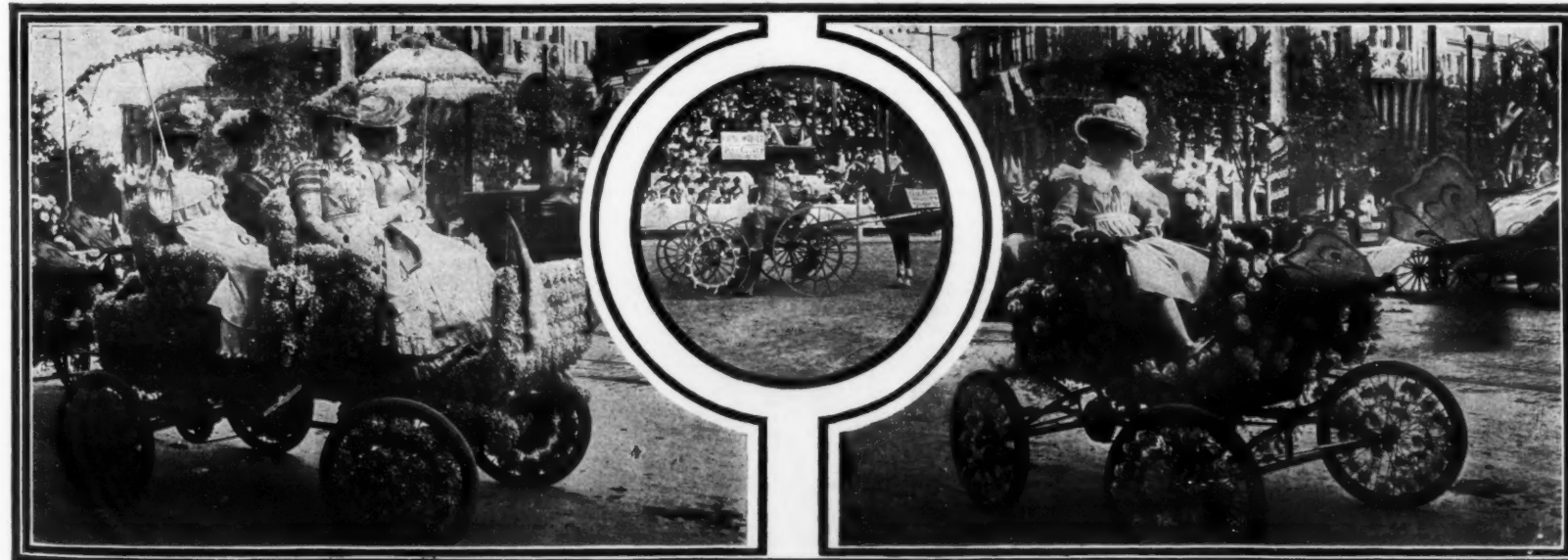
WOULD HAVE BEEN FATAL IF KEPT UP.

"COFFEE! Oh, how I did want it after the nervous strain of public work. Something warm to brace me up was all the breakfast I craved, but every time I drank it I suffered the dying sensation that follows it with heart fluttering and throbbing of the throat and ears.

"I had no strength to throw away in that way, so decided that hot water must do for me.

"One morning I came to breakfast in the home of some friends in Pueblo, Col., just in time to see the mother pouring some rich, deep yellow coffee into mugs for the two little boys. One little chap had thrust his fingers in the mug and was licking them with such approving smacks. This opened the way for me to say, 'Are you not afraid of the effects of coffee on the little folks?' The mother explained that it was Postum Food Coffee, made at Battle Creek, Mich., and remarked, 'We think there is nothing like it.' Then she explained how the new coffee had weaned them away from the use of the old-fashioned coffee and tea because 'it is so wholesome.' I drank it there for the first time, and was delighted, not only with the delicious flavor, but the after satisfaction it gives. One day I was speaking with our family physician's wife about Postum, when her daughter remarked, 'Yes, mamma, we are out of Postum, and I have used coffee for the last two mornings and it always brings the tired feeling, and troubles my stomach and bowels, but Postum makes me feel all right.'

"In one home they served Postum in such a way that it was tasteless. I have found that Postum boiled sometimes five minutes, and sometimes ten, is nothing more than spoiled water, but when it is made with two heaping teaspoonfuls for each cup, and boiled fifteen or twenty minutes it becomes a tried and proven breakfast favorite, and for refreshment and wholesome nourishment has no equal."—M. M. Yates, Goshen, Ind.



MRS. FELKER'S LOCOMOBILE COVERED WITH FLOWERS IN THE MOBILE PARADE.

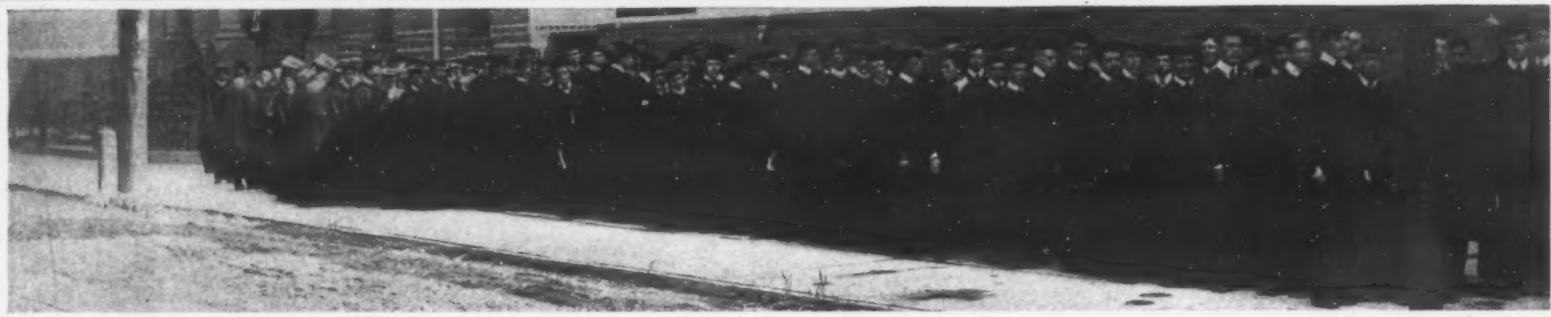
A "HORSE MOBILE," FIRST PRIZE IN THE MASK PARADE.

WILMA FELKER'S BUTTERFLY TANDEM, THE FIRST PRIZE IN AUTO SECTION.

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE-FLORAL PARADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE RECENT FESTIVAL OF MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN, AT DENVER, COL.—Photograph by Sumner W. Matteson, Denver, Col.





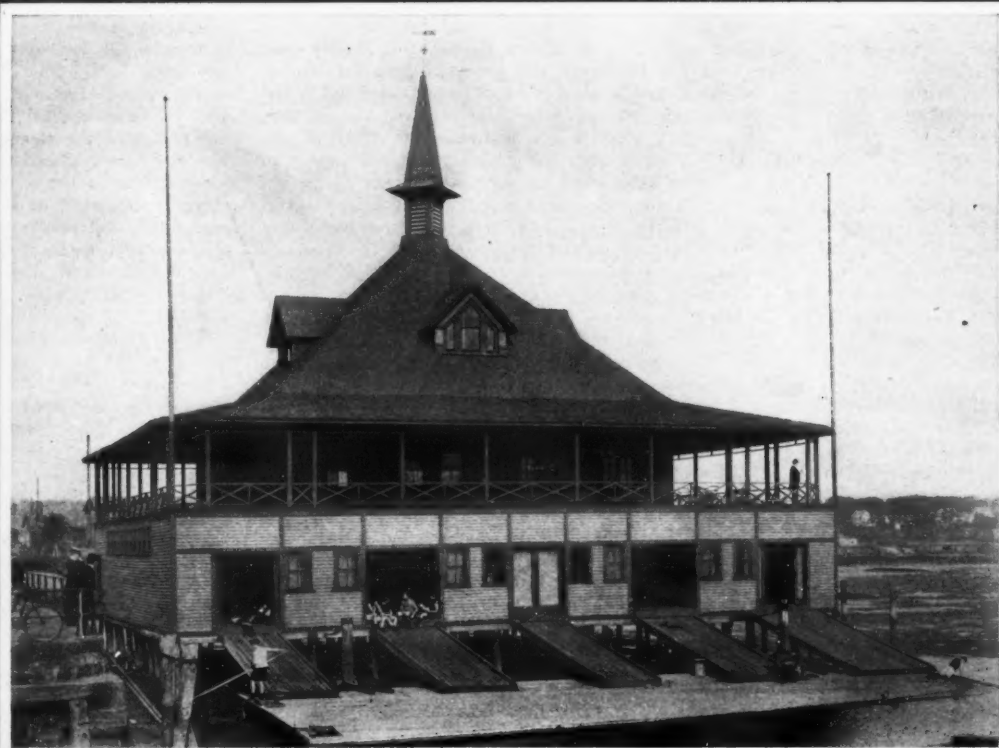
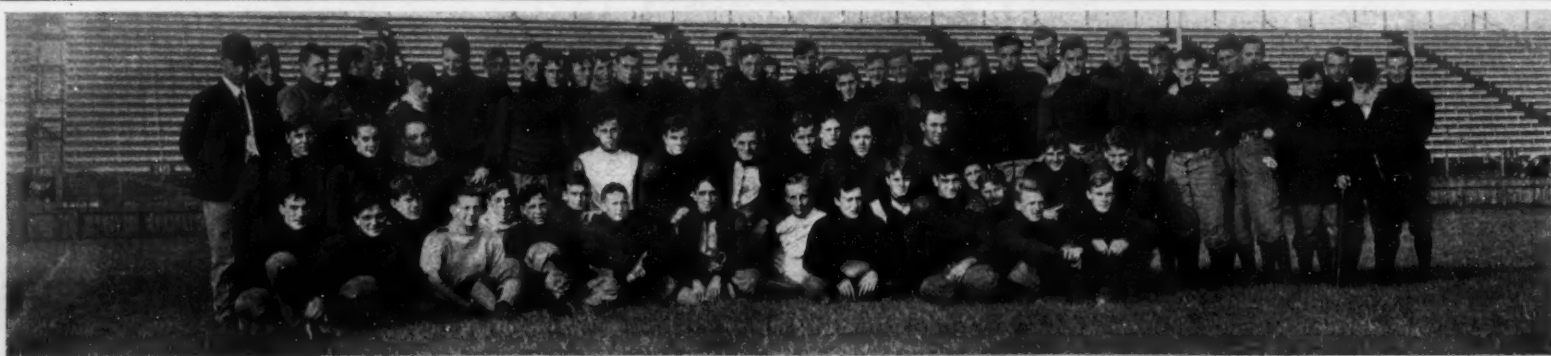
A TYPICAL YALE PROCESSION IN CAP AND GOWN.



THE DRAMATIC FESTIVAL—"THE EXECUTION OF NATHAN HALE."



THE DRAMATIC FESTIVAL—"THE FOUNDING OF YALE."

C. D. FRANCIS, MANAGER  
FOOT-BALL TEAM.THE YALE BOAT-HOUSE, WHERE  
MUCH HARD WORK IS DONE.CAPTAIN GOULD, OF THE  
FOOT-BALL TEAM.

YALE'S FOOT-BALL TEAM, POSED ON THE FIELD ESPECIALLY FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY," WITH THEIR MASCOT, "POP" SMITH, ON THE RIGHT.

## YALE'S DRAMATIC FESTIVAL AND ITS FOOT-BALL PLAYERS.

THEY CONTRIBUTE TO THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
*Photographs by R. L. Dunn, Pach, and Corbin & Konold.*



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Hints to Money-makers

Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN has just taken a lot of bishops and clergymen on his special train to the Golden Gate, and the bull leaders on Wall Street are now inviting the speculating public to get aboard the Morgan special for a trip through the Golden Gate, and to the financial paradise beyond. We are urged to load up with Erie, with United States Steel, with the anthracite coal stocks, with Southern railway, and everything else bearing the Morgan stamp, and we are promised wonderful things in years to come, if we will only hold on to these shares and patiently await the day of surprising dividends. One week the Vanderbilt name is used with effect to stimulate the flagging energies of the street and the next it is Rockefeller, or Morgan, and so it goes from week to week, and the whole purpose of it is to carry the stock market safely through the stringent money period, which, we were told last July, would certainly not continue longer than October 1st, and which, we are now told, will end before the middle of November. But the outside public is not as responsive as it was a year ago. The ghosts of Amalgamated Copper, of various industrial collapses, and of sundry other bitter disappointments, rise in the pathway and fill the speculative mind with fears of the worst to come. I said, immediately after the assassination of President McKinley, that the bull movement was ended, and I am of the same opinion still.

What happened to Amalgamated was only an incident compared with what would have happened had wholesale liquidation all along the line been created by a severe stringency in the money market. The controlling interests hope they have tided the street over the most dangerous interval, but many still doubt it, and the recent sudden collapse of the industrials shows the peril of a strained situation. The gentlemen's agreement among the copper producers, like that among the sugar companies and some of the railroads too, to maintain prices, did not prevent some of the "gentlemen" from selling out the others. It is estimated that the drop in the copper stocks amounted to a loss of about one hundred million dollars. The market cannot stand many such disastrous blows. It has had the Northern Pacific corner, the May panic, the corn-crop failure, the steel strike, McKinley's assassination, and now the smash in Amalgamated, with a prospect of tight money. The only thing that the bears need is an audacious leader. If the big moneyed interests get to quarrelling so that some of them range themselves on the bear side, nothing will save the stock market from a severe decline.

Emboldened by the apparent success of his billion-dollar industrial combination, the United States Steel concern, J. Pierpont Morgan, it is said, is contemplating a two-billion-dollar railroad combination, to take in the roads interested chiefly in the Pacific Coast traffic, including the Burlington and the Northern Pacific of course. I say, "of course," because it is no secret that in the struggle over the control of these two properties, the contending railroad magnates bid extravagant prices for both Burlington and Northern Pacific shares, and especially for Northern Pacific common, which went as high as a thousand dollars a share before the corner was broken. If Mr. Morgan and his associates can arrange a scheme by which they can retire the preferred shares of the Northern Pacific on a four-per-cent. basis, and leave a promise of 10 or 20 per cent. earnings on the common shares, it will be very easy, if the public are as gullible as they have been in recent years, to unload Northern Pacific common on a valuation quite as extravagant as that which was placed on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. If the leaders of the street, who are loaded up with Northern Pacific common could realize \$200 a share for it, they probably would escape without a loss. This is simply given out as a tip to those who have been watching the manipulation of the Pacific shares by the men who have been staggering under the burdens they have been carrying since last spring, and which might, in any acute financial crisis, drag them completely down.

The situation abroad is, in some respects, perilous. The French nationalist organs are charging the republic with extravagance and predicting that a financial crisis will follow. If Cecil Rhodes is really suffering from an incurable complaint, I look for a still more tremendous slump in the vast mining enterprises that he has exploited and sustained on the London stock market in the face of the general belief that most of them are rotten to the core. The London Statist speaks of the trade crisis in Germany, the depreciation in British securities, and the eagerness of Russia to keep her factories running, and says that continental manufacturers are being forced to sell goods at almost any price that they can get. The financial papers of Berlin declare that despondency in the business circles of that country is increasing. Iron companies that paid 12 per cent. last year are now passing their dividends or reducing them to nominal figures, and iron shares are falling heavily in all directions.

It is too much to believe that such depression can exist abroad and not be felt by us here at home, more particularly at a time when we are boasting of the extension of our foreign trade. It is a good time to recall what happened after the assassination of Garfield. The boom period usually continues four years, and in the opinion of those who remember the panics of 1873 and 1893, we are now approaching a period of liquidation, which may not develop into a panic—I hope it will not—but which will lead to a general range of lower prices all around. If anything should happen to a billion-dollar industrial combination, or a two-billion dollar railroad corporation, what would be left of the rest of the things on Wall Street?

"L." Baltimore: I would not make the exchange.

"S." Rendham, Pa.: Letter satisfactory. Preferred.

"K." Brooklyn: Subscription received. You are on the preferred list.

"A." San Francisco: Your investment in Union Pacific consolidated fours is not a bad one.

"O. J." Oaks Corners, N. Y.: No quotable value, and I would not regard it as acceptable security.

"M." Matthews, Va.: Would have nothing to do with the concern. I do not believe in their seductive scheme.

"W. S." Albuquerque, N. M.: I have advised against the purchase of the stock in several recent issues and given the reasons for my advice.

"M." Little Rock, Ark.: I do not advise entering into the stock combinations of Alfred Grant & Co., nor in any other propositions of that character.

"C." Duluth, Minn.: I do not advise the purchase of United States Steel preferred for permanent investment. (2) The dividends are cumulative and back-dividends must therefore be paid when earned, before dividends on the common can be paid.

"M." Scranton, Penn.: You should have addressed "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY. (1) The earnings of Southern Pacific justify the expectation of a dividend whenever the Union Pacific parties in control see fit to declare it. I would not sacrifice my stock.

"X." Terre Haute, Ind.: The recent suit against American Ice was intended to dissolve the corporation because it was a trust. The question at once arose as to the right to compel the attendance of witnesses, and this question is now to go to the United States Supreme Court. I think the preferred, on the recent decline, has been a purchase.

"H." Skinner's Eddy, Penn.: I hesitate to advise the purchase of stocks at present, but New York, Ontario and Western has not had such a heavy advance as some of the other anthracite shares, and if prosperous conditions continue, should be a purchase on reactions for a long pull. (2) Haven & Stout, 1 Nassau Street, are brokers with a high reputation.

"F." Butte, Mont.: I do not believe we can have a long-sustained bull movement this year or next. (2) Morgan interests have been bullish on Southern Railway common for a long time. There are possibilities of combinations which the Southern Railway can make that may be of great value to the common stock, but it has had a heavy rise, as it sold a year ago as low as \$11 a share. No dividends are being earned, and, as compared with Monon common and some other stocks, it looks high.

"Engineer." Deposit, N. Y.: I would not sacrifice my American Ice preferred. A stock that has been able continuously to pay dividends on all its preferred shares, and 1 per cent. per quarter on all its common shares, ought to be good, at least, as far as the preferred is concerned. The case just decided against it must go to the United States Supreme Court and an adverse decision there, which may not be reached in years, would simply leave the litigation about where it began.

"R." Cleveland, O.: I have repeatedly dwelt on the fact that Bay State Gas is nothing but a gambler's stock. It is almost impossible to find out what it represents, and the story of the litigation in which it has been involved would fill several pages of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. I doubt if any one could, off-hand, explain the situation to you. It is very much involved. The speculation in the stock is due to the belief that something may possibly turn up some day which will give it a value. In other words, it is a very ordinary sort of a lottery.

"H." Harrisburg, Penn.: Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, are old members of the stock exchange of high standing. (2) The lease of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge to the Rock Island expires in 1905. There are reports that the Rock Island is buying the stock, with the object of control when the lease expires. (3) The earnings of the New York Central, as revealed by its recent report, show the largest

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,  
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in the City of New York for the year 1901, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 915 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897), viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

OIL--SMELTER--MINES.

DOUGLAS, LACEY & Co.

Bankers, Brokers, Fiscal Agents,

Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange, and

Los Angeles, Cal. Stock Exchange.

66 BROADWAY & 17 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Dividend-Paying Mining, Oil and

Smelter Stocks, Listed and

Unlisted, our Specialty.

Books giving our successful plan for realizing

the large profits of legitimate mining, oil and smelter

investments, subscription blanks, full particulars, etc. sent free to any interested on application.

BRANCHES—Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago,

Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Wash-

ington, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Prescott, Ariz.; Los

Angeles, Cal.; Hartford, Conn.; Halifax, N. S.; St.

John, N. B.; Montreal and Toronto, Can.

CALHOUN CRAGIN & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange,

50 BROADWAY, Phone 4294 Broad.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN

Bought for investment or on Margin.

MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

L. J. McCORMACK & Co.

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Bankers and Brokers

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Telephone No. 634, Cortlandt

TEMPLE BAR BUILDING, BROOKLYN

Telephone No. 3578 Main

increase in the passenger department, which,

under the management of that gifted railway

organizer, financier, author, poet, and orator,

George H. Daniels, has come to be the best ad-

vertised in the world.

"R." Duluth, Minn.: A good investment

bond of first rank will not net you 4 per cent.

Reasonably safe bonds which do better include

the Canada Southern first guaranteed 5s at

about 107, the Baltimore and Ohio General 4s,

around par; the Chesapeake and Ohio general

4 1/2s, around 107, Chicago and Alton 3 1/2s, around

85, the Long Island general 4s, around par; the

Northern Pacific Land Grand general 4s, around

104, and the Reading general 4s, around 96. I

think fairly well of the Erie First Consolidated

4s, around 98. (2) I believe in the future of the

Long Island Railroad, and think the stock, if

bought on reactions and held, ought to be a

profitable investment. The development of the

territory along the road is going on at a rapid

rate. (3) I have heretofore expressed my belief

in the value of the Wabash B debentures, and

have not changed my opinion.

"C." Ithaca, N. Y.: No dividends have yet

been declared on American Locomotive. The

preferred stock, I think, is as desirable as any of

the industrial preferred for speculative invest-

ment. (2) The Mergenthaler Linotype Machine

Company pays ten per cent. per annum, and several

extra dividends of ten per cent. have also been

paid. A number of competing machines are

being perfected and the only question is whether

the Mergenthaler will eventually control them

or not. (3) The National Cash Register Company

was organized a couple of years ago. The cap-

ital stock consists of \$1,000,000 seven per cent.

cumulative preferred and \$4,000,000 common.

The profits of the company last year were over

\$400,000, or about nine per cent. on the common

stock in addition to the dividend on the preferred.

It is not listed. (4) Among the industrials few

are to be recommended for permanent investment,

in view of the possibilities of competition. Amer-

ican Sugar preferred, American Chiclet preferred,

Leather preferred, Locomotive preferred, and

Paper preferred, are regarded with favor.

A Valuable Book for Investors.

Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities,

published annually by John Moody &

Co., specialists in corporation statistics,

35 Nassau Street, New York, is just out

for the year 1901. It is full of facts re-

garding industrial and railway corpora-

tions of special interest to persons dealing

in stocks and bonds.



# ~ The Play ~



IDA CONQUEST, JOHN DREW'S  
LEADING WOMAN.



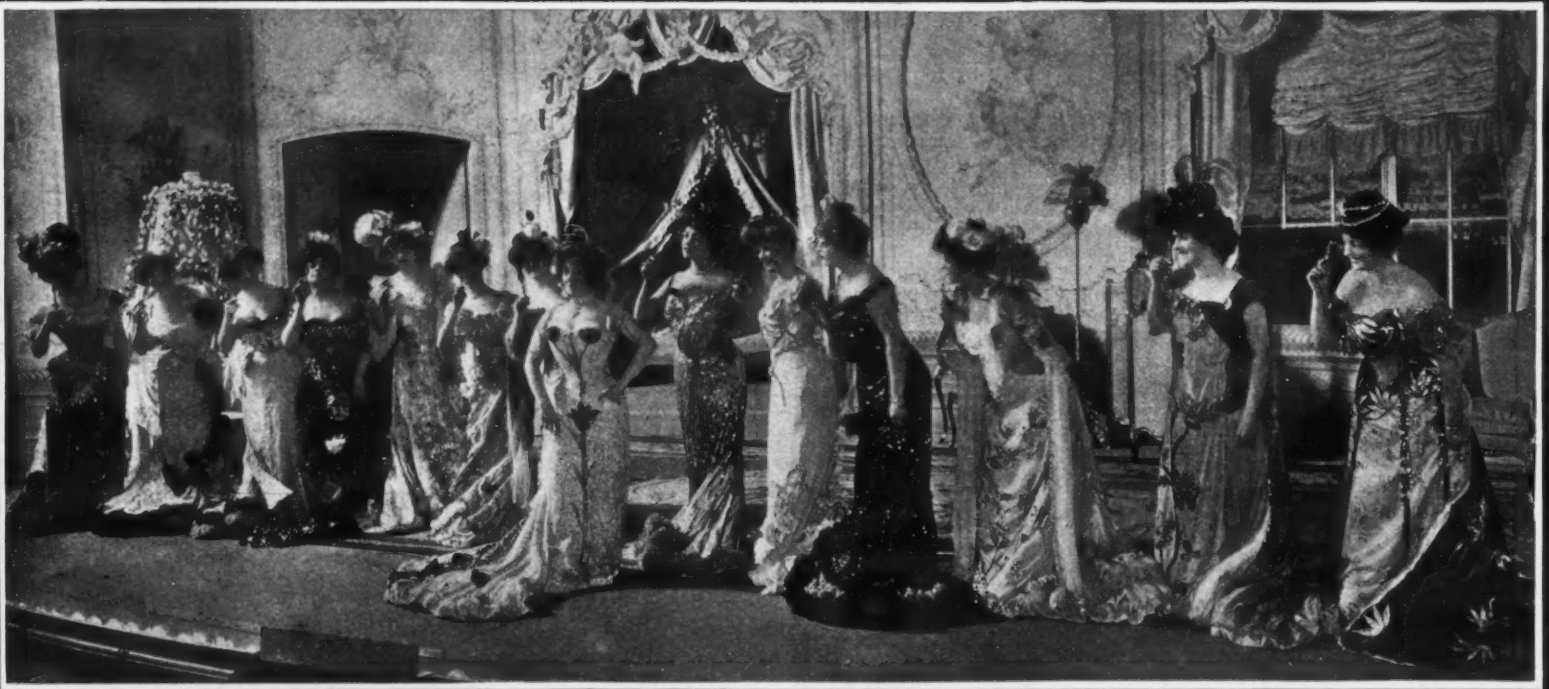
JOHN DREW IN "THE SECOND  
IN COMMAND."



CHARLES HAWTREY, THE ENGLISH ACTOR,  
AT THE GARRICK.



MISS JESSIE BATEMAN, MR. HAW-  
TREY'S LEADING LADY.



ANNA HELD AND COMPANY IN "THE LITTLE DUCHESS," CASINO.



SADIE MARTINOT, AS "PAULINE HAWKINS," IN  
"THE MARRIAGE GAME."



CINQUEVALLI, THE FAMOUS JUGGLER,  
AT KEITH'S.



ELSIE DE WOLFE, IN "THE WAY OF THE WORLD," HER NEW  
SOCIETY PLAY.

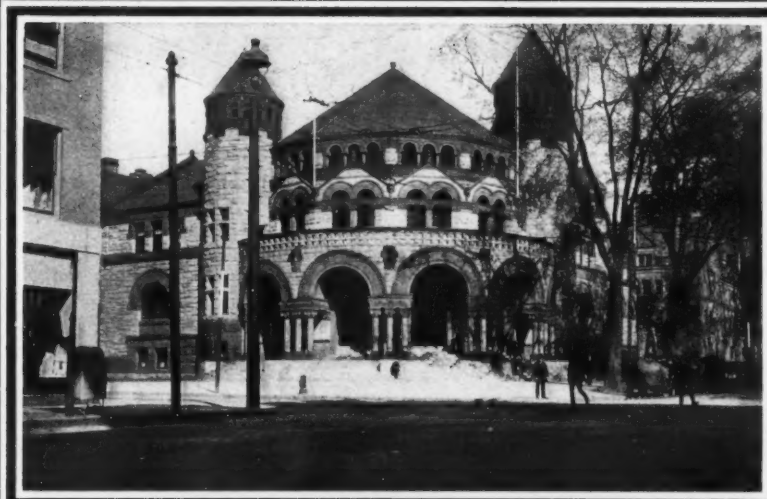
## NOVELTIES OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

SOME OF THE LATEST ATTRACTIONS WHICH ENLIVEN THE AMERICAN STAGE.

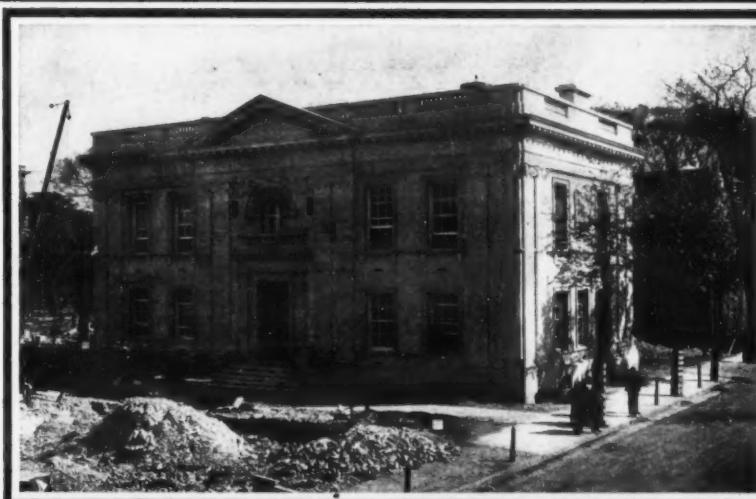




ONE OF YALE'S MOST DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES, THE HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, AND HIS FIANCÉE, MISS PALMER, OF PARIS.  
*See page 386.*



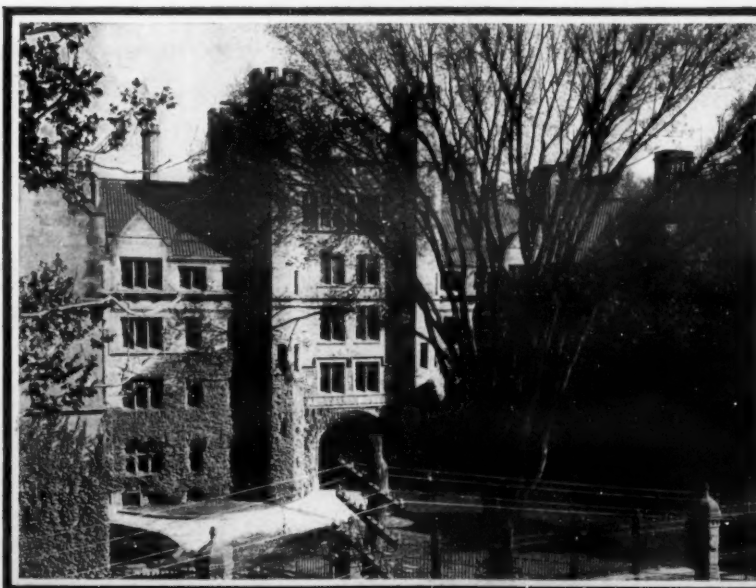
OSBORN HALL, ERECTED IN 1888 BY MRS. MIRIAM A. OSBORN, IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND.



WOODRIDGE HALL, GIVEN BY THE MISSES STOKES, OF NEW YORK. COST \$80,000.



FAYERWEATHER HALL, THE GIFT OF THE FAYERWEATHER ESTATE.



VANDERBILT HALL, ERECTED IN 1894 BY MR. AND MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

SOME OF THE MAGNIFICENT GIFTS TO YALE.

MEMORIAL AND OTHER BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE GENEROUS SUPPORTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.  
*Photographs by "Leslie's Weekly's" Staff Photographer, R. L. Dunn*



## Out-door Sporting News.

THEY do not mince matters in a racing way in England, and while I am inclined to think that the decision in the case of Lester Reiff, the American jockey recently ruled off the turf by the English stewards, is rather severe, the result in the end may be a benefit to the running turf all over the civilized world. Reiff is undoubtedly one of the greatest jockeys, not even barring "Tod" Sloan, but he has undoubtedly been indiscreet or the gentlemen who control the turf in England would not have dared to go to such extreme measures. Sloan was merely informed that his application for a license this year would be denied, and he very sensibly did not apply for a license in this country; for the Jockey Club here recognizes the rulings of the stewards in England just as they would recognize over there a similar ruling made by the powers that be in this country. It is a pitiful spectacle for a lad who alone among American jockeys enjoyed the distinction of a mount upon a Derby winner carrying American colors. When Pierre Lorillard's Iroquois captured the great Epsom classic Fred Archer, England's greatest jockey, had the mount. It would be foolish to say that the wonderful success of the American jockeys, trainers, owners, and horses in England has not upset the temper of the horsemen of the British Isles. The sentiment in many quarters against the hustling Americans has been most pronounced. In the end it may cause our sportsmen to return to this country and abandon any idea of capturing further English gold and honors. Even with jealousy keen as it is, I hardly think that the English stewards would have taken the stand they did in the Reiff case unless they felt that they can substantiate their position. Those who have the best interests of the turf at heart hope that the circumstance will serve to open the eyes of the racing officials in this country, where in and out running and indiscreet jockeyship have been so conspicuous of late. Form players are simply up in the air, and at the conclusion of the Gravesend meeting the average follower of racing had been reduced to a condition of unquiet and suspicion which is not healthy for any sport to cultivate which depends for its maintenance upon public patronage as largely as racing does.

Those who watched closely the women's championship tournament at Baltusrol, N. J., are of the opinion that the fair sex, who are fitted physically for this delightful outdoor sport and pastime, have shown phenomenal improvement in their play during the last year. The passing of the old-time champions are commented upon everywhere. Miss Frances C. Griscom, of Philadelphia, the national champion of last year, was beaten in the preliminary round. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, champion for three years, and for five years winner of the gold medal, did not start. Miss Genevieve Hecker, the present champion, is a modest, rather pretty girl of only nineteen years of age, yet she has held the Metropolitan championship for two years. She learned to play at the Wee Burn links under the tutelage of George Strath, the veteran Scotch professional, whose style she has closely copied. The championships brought out the most brilliant field in the history of the game in this country. Miss Lucy Herron, of Cincinnati, was the runner up, and her game was brilliant throughout. The critics, however, say that she will improve and that she will be a dangerous factor in the struggle next year. Miss Hecker played a splendid long game and is deadly in approaching. Miss Herron was beaten after a splendid start by five up and three to play.

Alexander Grant, one of the best long-distance runners we have ever had in this country, seems to have a monopoly for the steeplechase championship which is conducted by the New York Athletic Club at Traver's Island. Grant had his field beaten before the distance was half covered, while his rivals were tumbling into the "Liverpool" every time they made the circuit. This flopping into the water-jump never fails to set the spectators in a roar, again illustrating that the average spectator can take solid comfort out of the misfortune of his fellows. I once saw a jockey killed on the race-track, and when the horse went down a little weazen fellow, just behind me, got up and yelled, "There goes my five."

There is no estimating what speed our up-to-date automobile will eventually achieve. A machine has already been driven a mile in 1:06%, and if cold weather holds off long enough about New York, I expect to see a mile a minute beaten. It can be done now on a straightaway road, but it is difficult to find smooth macadam for the attempt. The Empire City track, near New York, may be banked for this sport



LESTER REIFF.

next season, and when this is done, some speed-circling will be seen which will astonish the civilized world and cast Murphy's mile on a bicycle behind a locomotive into the shade. The fastest machine probably in the world to-day is the one owned by Henri Fournier, the Frenchman, in which he made the mile record and won also the Paris-Berlin race.

W. C. Whitney, the genial Democratic millionaire horseman, has gone into the racing game with an enthusiasm that his old friends hardly thought possible. His thoroughbreds have captured many of the classic events on both sides of the water this year, and if he continues his present purchasing policy, other owners will have little chance in capturing many of the rich stakes offered for three-year-olds next season on the tracks in the East. The closing days of the racing season finds Mr. Whitney with the most formidable string of two-year-olds probably ever owned by a single individual in this country. His latest purchase, Endurance by Right, who came out of the West with flying colors and managed to retain them in the East, a rather unusual occurrence, is considered by many to be the best filly of recent years. In Mr. Whitney's stable there are many mighty colts, but there is a doubt whether any of them can defeat the Western filly, fit and right for a hard race. Mr. Whitney's string entered, as they have been entered, in all of the important stakes next year, does not seem to leave much for other owners who may take their promising three-year-olds West as "Pa" Bradley did this year.

The recent coaching trip of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and James H. Hyde, from New York to Philadelphia and return, is bound to have imitators, and the glories of the old-time coaching trips may return. There is a certain element of danger in these trips which seems to appeal to the youthful millionaires. I followed that coach in an automobile down that treacherous hill from the Hudson County Boulevard into Jersey City. The roads and asphalt streets were wet and slippery, and I could not help but admire the skill shown by Mr. Howlett, the French whip who handled the reins at this point. The route taken covers 224 miles, and the record was broken to Philadelphia, and one established for the round trip.

Billiards are becoming fashionable and more popular and I am glad to chronicle the fact. It is the gentleman's game indoors, but for a year or two seemed to lose caste. In it science plays a heavier part than in most games. Unusual activity has been shown already in the preliminary arrangements for the big shows of national interest which will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, during the winter. Every indication points to the fact that these shows will eclipse most of the exhibitions of a similar sort held in recent years. There has been plenty of money in circulation this year, and outdoor sports of all sorts have been liberally patronized. And when the outdoor season ends with the wind-up of football late in November, there are many thousands of people who will seek for amusement and recreation indoors. The automobile show will be the first of the big exhibits, and it will be held in New York from November 2d to 9th inclusive. The manufacturers have been hard at work recently on their new models, and those who predicted that there will be little new in the horseless carriage world will prove to be false prophets. Wonderful strides have been made in this industry during the last six months. Our manufacturers have not given the same attention to making racing machines, but have concentrated their efforts in turning out machines of the practical sort which will travel safely over our wretched roads, and take you there

and get you back. The Horse Show this year will receive its usual fashionable sanction, and the promenade will be more resplendent with beauty than the ring where the thoroughbreds are shown. The Sportman's Show is really one of the most novel exhibits seen anywhere during the indoor season. It will be held at the Garden from March 5th to 19th, and it will be a joy for city as well as country folks. This was one of the first shows to discontinue competitions, and the prediction was made in some quarters that the exhibition had signed its doom. Just the reverse has been the case, for more people saw the exhibit last year than ever before. The exhibition ring will also be discontinued at the Automobile Show this year, the entire amphitheatre being given over to the manufacturers for exhibition purposes. Visitors, however, who wish, can make arrangements at the various booths for rides in automobiles about the city, which is really more sensible than chasing around in a little ring in the interior of the building. Chicago will also have an automobile show with national characteristics. The exhibits in the other cities will be only of local flavor.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

Readers are invited to consult the sporting editor on perplexing sporting problems. A stamp should always be inclosed with an inquiry, as a personal reply may be deemed proper. Address: Sporting Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JAMES BELMY, PROVIDENCE: Automobiles in races are generally handicapped on weight and not on horse-power. Fournier's machine, which made records recently, is of French make and is of sixty horse-power. Bostwick's machine was of American make, not a racer, and was of only forty horse-power.

POSITION FOR GOOD COACH: Have received letters advising that positions are open for two good professional coaches. One has been filled. The other desires a professional baseball player, industrious, single, and sober, to coach military school team during the winter. Address Sporting Editor.

MISS ANNIE LESTER, BALTIMORE: Miss Genevieve Hecker, the woman golf champion, is nineteen years of age and learned to play the game under the guidance of the veteran professional, George Strath.

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L. C. BENJAMIN, UTICA: The rules in football are more strictly enforced than they were a few years ago. A player must keep up in his studies to hold his place on the eleven. Professionalism, under these circumstances, is rather unusual.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

THE insurance commissioner of Minnesota, who has appealed to the Legislature in his State for the establishment of adequate standards of solvency for fraternal and assessment life associations, say that whenever this matter comes up in the Legislature, there is always a cry that some one is trying to take away the poor man's insurance. The commissioner says, "In reality, we are seeking to give him the protection he needs even more than the wealthier citizen. Unless something is done in this direction, so as to insure the solvency of these companies, I think it would be better to repeal the present law that allows them to organize and operate in the State." There can be no doubt as to the truth of this assertion, and many of the older members of the fraternal associations and of the assessment insurance organizations, who are rebelling against the heavy assessments now charged against them, are learning by bitter experience that assessment insurance is not only unreliable but also is very expensive.

"D., Elizabethtown, Pa.: Your letter is satisfactory.

"K., New Orleans: Of the three companies you name, my preference is the Penn Mutual.

"W., Mobile, Ala.: Everything depends upon the conservatism of its management. I should be inclined to doubt it.

"Widow," Paterson, N. J.: I would prefer the Prudential. (2) Excellent endorsement policies for limited periods can be had from any of the leading old-line companies.

"G., South Amboy, N. J.: The Phoenix Mutual Life, of Hartford, is not one of the largest companies, but it reports a heavy surplus, well invested, and appears to be doing a fair business.

"W. F. B., Elizabethtown, Penn.: I do not regard these bands as anywhere nearly as good as those offered by the great New York companies, behind which stand invulnerable guarantees. It is wiser always to get the best you can find in the market.

"G., Memphis, Tenn.: I do not think the company you mention is either one of the greatest, the strongest, or the best, and advise you to obtain the offers of the largest and safest companies you can find, if you intend to take out a policy. You can afford to make no mistake, because you are not making a contract for a day but one that will last as long as you live.

"G., Rochester, N. Y.: The suit you refer to against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life was brought in Knoxville, Tenn. Five thousand damages was asked for, being the amount of a policy bought by the plaintiff in 1882. He claims that his bi-monthly mortuary assessments were not to exceed \$10 at any one time, but that on the first of June last the company made a call for \$1,970 for the alleged purpose of creating a reserve. This is one of many similar actions now in the courts, and the outcome will be watched with interest.



A STEEPLE CHASE PLUNGE AT TRAVER'S ISLAND.



W. C. WHITNEY.

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THE HERMIT.



# Texas Oil Can Be Refined

THE FORWARD REDUCTION CO. CAN REFINE IT.

AS YET IT IS THE ONLY COMPANY IN THE FIELD THAT HAS A  
REFINING PROCESS APPLICABLE TO THE HEAVY TEXAS OILS.

The Company has a demonstrating refinery at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Beaumont crude oil has been refined in car-load lots on a commercial scale. The following table is based on actual results of such refining and not on laboratory experiments.

Value of Finished Products—100 barrels Crude Oil from Beaumont, Texas.

	No. of Gal.	Value per Gal.	Value finished product 100 Bbls.	Value per Gal. of Oil, with which it will be in competition.
70 per cent. Asphalt—3,360 lbs. (8 lbs. to the gallon), at \$30.00 per ton,	420	12c.	\$ 50.40	15c.
15 per cent. Heavy Cylinder,	630	30c.	189.00	35c.
18 per cent. Heavy Engine Oil,	756	15c.	113.40	20c.
17 per cent. Machine Oil,	714	12c.	85.68	16c.
21 per cent. Intermediate & Neutral (Average)	882	4c.	35.28	4c.
15 per cent. Kerosene,	630	6c.	37.80	6c.
3 per cent. Naphtha,	126	7c.	8.82	7c.
1 per cent. Loss,				

100 per cent. Total Value 100 Bbls.,	\$18.38
Total Value output Refinery capacity 2,500 bbls. daily.	\$12,959.50
Cost Crude Oil—20c. per bbl.,	\$ 500.00
Cost refining 2,500 bbls. at \$1.00 per bbl.,	2,500.00
Cost barrels and packages,	1,250.00
Cost Marketing, Insurance, Interest, Depreciation, Repairs, Office Expenses, Salaries, etc.,	2,500.00

Total Daily Cost, 6,750.00

Daily Profit, \$6,209.50

Profit for year's operation—300 days, \$1,862,850.00

This Company is erecting a refinery of a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels of crude oil, and the figures given above based on the purchase of crude oil from other producers show the possible profits in a year's operation.

The Company will produce its own crude oil, as it owns 100,000 acres of oil lands selected by Dr. Forward himself, on which there are now nine complete drilling outfits at work, two of them on Spindle Top Hill. The Company already controls a production of over 100,000 barrels per day, and is arranging for reserve tankage holding a fifteen-years' supply.

This enterprise is not an outcome of the Texas oil boom, but has been in business more than four years, demonstrating the value of its refining process, acquiring lands producing oils to which the process is applicable.

The Company has no promoters' stock, and the proceeds of every share of stock sold is used for treasury and development purposes. Nearly half the stock is still in the treasury, and a small amount is for sale at \$11 a share. The price, however, will soon be raised to \$12 a share.

Make checks payable to Walter S. Logan, Attorney, and send to the Forward Reduction Company, 27 William St., New York.

## The Forward Reduction Co.

27 William Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Blanchette Building,  
Beaumont, Texas.

1613 Williamson Building,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Lake Charles,  
Louisiana.

**CAPITAL STOCK, \$5,000,000.**

500,000 Shares, Par Value \$10 per Share.

President, CHAUNCEY B. FORWARD, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Vice President, EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER, Springfield, Ohio.  
Secretary and Treasurer, L. V. DENIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

### DIRECTORS:

Dr. Chauncey B. Forward,  
President, Cleveland, Ohio.,

Newton C. Dougherty,  
President Peoria National Bank, Peoria, Ills.

Walter S. Logan,  
Lawyer New York.

W. H. Warner,  
Coal Miner and Dealer in Coal and Coke, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edward L. Buchwalter,  
President Citizen's National Bank and President Superior Drill Company, Springfield, Ohio.

James S. Waters,  
General Manager Texas Loan and Investment Company, Galveston, Texas.

Hon. Dwight Loomis,  
Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.

Louis V. Denis,  
Secretary and Treasurer Forward Reduction Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles O. Newton,  
Capitalist and Investor, Homer, New York.

Professor George A. Treadwell,  
Mineralogist and Geologist, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Hon. Ira H. Evans,  
President New York and Texas Land Company, Ltd., Austin, Texas, and Care Estate of William Walter Phelps, 100 Broadway, New York.

Miss Myra B. Martin,  
Former Secretary Greene Consolidated Copper Company and present Secretary San Luis Mining Company, 27 William Street, New York.

### General Counsel:

WALTER S. LOGAN, 27 William Street, New York.

### AN AUREATED TOOT.

The rosy pumpkin's flaunting  
Its banner far and near;  
The lily's spirit's haunting  
The bosom of the weir.

And while the small boy's jumping  
To pluck the purple plum,  
Oh, hear the partridge thumping  
The stomach off his drum!

Through nature's fine propulsion  
The summer's hustled by,  
And fall's a grand emulsion  
Of chestnuts, jam and pie.

—Judge.

### TOO EARLY.

Mrs. Hornblower—"There is General Leadenhall over there, one of our most distinguished soldiers."

Mrs. Daisy Cutter—"Indeed? What battles has he been in?"

Mrs. Hornblower—"Oh, not any yet. He has only just been appointed brigadier-general."

—Judge.

### A MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

The Nanny—"Why, Billy, you must have heart-disease, judging by the way it's beating."

The Billy—"S-sh! I just swallowed O'Hoolihan's silver watch."

—Judge.

### REFLECTING.

When pe'ple sit an' ponder 'bout dese dre'ry days o' fall  
I take my tho'ts back yondar to de picture on de wall,  
Wher' I cast 'way dull 'ours, lookin', dreamin' at dat  
face  
Dat always looks like summer, wid its joys an' all its  
grace.

—Judge.

### Hunter Baltimore Rye.

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## President Roosevelt at Work.

By Waldon Fawcett.

**O**THER MEN when taking up the duties of chief magistrate may have gone to work just as energetically as Theodore Roosevelt, but certain it is that no other newly-installed chief executive ever entered upon his official duties in quite the same way. The new President of the United States is, perhaps, most admired for two of his qualities—his capacity for hard, unremitting work, and his splendid democracy, and it was therefore meet that these two characteristics should stand out prominently in the method which distinguished his first grasp of the helm of state and in the system which he is gradually putting in practice for the administration of the affairs of the nation.

The first appearance of President Roosevelt at the White House was quite the strangest introduction of a new chief magistrate that has occurred in national history. Ordinarily the man chosen to direct the destinies of the republic is escorted to his official home by fifty thousand uniformed men, and drives under the stately portico, his ears ringing with the crash of a hundred bands and the cheers of a third of a million people. The youngest President of the United States arrived early in the morning, almost unattended, and there was only a policeman to receive him.

The omnipresent Roosevelt self-reliance characterized the manner of the newly-installed chief executive on the occasion of this first home-coming. He sprang up the steps at the entrance with an energy that betokened the overflowing animal spirits of a boy, and, nodding to the attachés gathered about the door, some of whom had seen half a dozen Presidents come to take up their residence at the White House, he entered the elevator and made his way to the second floor. Passing through the private apartments at a quick walk he made his way to the business side of the executive mansion, and drawing a chair to a table was immediately busy with a pile of telegrams. A few hours later he sat at the head of the big table in the Cabinet room, and the members of his predecessor's official family, which he has adopted as his own, occupied their old seats around the council board.

There is much to commend in President Roosevelt's method of getting quickly in touch with governmental affairs. To a man suddenly snatched from the isolation of the Adirondacks this naturally loomed up as a very formidable problem, but with characteristic straightforwardness he met it by a very simple plan. The new President simply explained to his Cabinet advisers that he wished to learn the status of all public business of importance under consideration at this time, and each secretary in turn went over at length the affairs of his department. Thus, within twenty-four hours after entering the White House the President had in his mind an accurate thumb-nail synopsis of conditions in Cuba and the Philippines, the progress of the Schley court of inquiry, and, in fact, every present-day topic of national importance.

President Roosevelt has introduced something of the same methodic plan of work which characterized his gubernatorial administration at Albany. He is at his desk by nine o'clock or half-past nine in the morning, and after a glance at the papers he takes up the tasks of the day. The President has always been known as a great reader, and he shows no inclination to forego this pleas-

ure now that his responsibilities have increased. Whenever he wishes a moment's relaxation from work the chief executive simply takes up a book which he has ready at hand and reads for a few moments. Moreover, the literature provided for this intermittent perusal is not, as might be supposed, of a light character, but is almost invariably historical or biographical in character.

In the short time that he has been in the White House, President Roosevelt has demonstrated that he has lost none of his traditional ability to receive a goodly number of callers in a limited interval of time. He can do this because he makes every caller come to the point and discuss the object of his visit without wasting a minute in unnecessary formalities. It is on record that one applicant for a position who sought to preface his appeal with a few remarks complimentary to the President was met with the terse comment, "Never mind that. Come to the point with what you have to say."

President Roosevelt is quite the peer of his predecessor in his memory for names and faces, and all old friends among his callers are greeted in a frank, open-hearted manner that is cordial in the extreme. When a delegation of Cubans called at the White House a few days ago and some one sought to introduce to the chief executive Gonzalo Quesada, whom he had known prior to the Spanish-American war, he burst out with, "I don't need an introduction to Quesada. He and I were fellow-conspirators at one time." Later, when three Southern Congressmen called to assure the President that the South would support him, he said, "I am going to be President of the United States, and not of any section. I don't care that (snapping his fingers) for sections or sectional lines."

One of the most important tasks which will engage the attention of the new President during the next few weeks will be the preparation of his first message to Congress. To President McKinley, who was thoroughly familiar with all governmental affairs, this would have presented no difficulties, but the new chief executive must needs inform himself thoroughly on many subjects before undertaking the work. However, Mr. Roosevelt dictates very rapidly, and he will have near at hand the Hon. G. B. Cortelyou, who was not only secretary, but confidential adviser to the late President, and who has a knowledge of public affairs and governmental policies little short of marvelous.

President Roosevelt has already proven the despair of two classes of men in Washington—the photographers and the Secret Service operatives and regular policemen detailed to guard him when he takes an outing. It has been Mr. Roosevelt's custom to rush into a photographic studio now and then and hurriedly sit for a portrait with much the same manner that one might expect him to assume were he taking a dose of disagreeable medicine, but he has a healthy detestation for the "snap-shot" enthusiasts, and he went so far as to stop and lecture a young man who essayed to secure his portrait as he emerged from church on the first Sunday after his installation as President.

The new chief executive is an inveterate walker—indeed, he bids fair to surpass both Harrison and McKinley in this respect—and scarcely a day passes that he does not go for a stroll, which is sometimes of several hours' duration. On these occasions he simply will not tolerate the fostering care of bodyguard. Several times when he has discovered bicycle policemen following him at a distance he has dismissed them, and he continually ventures out at the most unexpected hours without giving opportunity for precautionary measures of any kind. President Roosevelt believes that there is scarcely a chance that a guard could act quickly enough to prevent an attempted assassination, and there is also ground for suspicion that he has not a little confidence in his own athletic ability and the cat-like quickness of movement for which he is famous.

The President's favorite diversion is tree chopping while in the woods, and when at the White House is to be horseback riding—a pastime which has especial attractions at Washington by reason of the beautiful roads which lead from the capital into the hills of Maryland and Virginia. The new President's first horseback ride was taken in company with General Wood, military governor of Cuba, who was his great chum prior to and during the Spanish-American war. The sight of the President on horseback has aroused official Washington to reminiscences. The last President who rode horseback to any extent since the days of Grant was that other "man of destiny," President Arthur. President McKinley during the first year of his occupancy of the White House went horseback riding on a few occasions, but later he gave up the practice entirely.

### A Notable Demonstration in Havana.

THAT the Cuban as a whole is demonstrative is illustrated by the picture from a photograph taken in Havana October 3d. The manifestation was a testimonial of appreciation of the efforts of General Wood in the interest of the industrial prosperity of Cuba, and also to petition President Roosevelt for a better trade treaty between this country and the island which is building a republic. The demonstration was orderly and earnest, although 35,000 people participated. It was the first great peace-

able gathering that Havana has known. While it was in progress, like affairs were being held throughout the island. Unlike parades in our own country, the one pictured was without banners, bands, or too much noise and ceremony. The committee, headed by Señor Francisco Gamba, waited upon the Governor-General and presented him with the thanks of the people and the petition to President Roosevelt. Then the committee and the Governor-General stood on a balcony while the parade moved.

### The Pranks of Halloween.

THE stars had put the dark to rout,  
And so but faintly gleamed  
The jack-o'-lantern carved from out  
A golden pumpkin, reamed.  
But youthful forms moved here and there  
Like pictures on a screen,  
And cheery laughter filled the air,  
One moonlit Halloween.

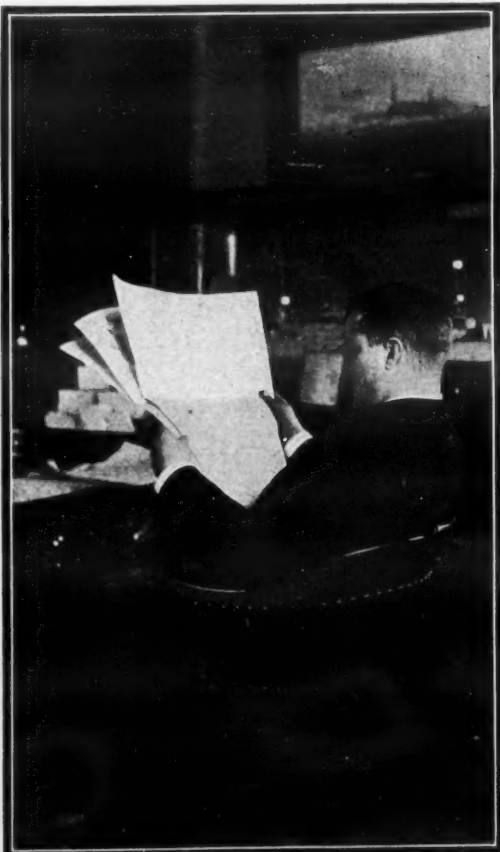
Gates surreptitiously were moved  
From out their hinged confines,  
And every happy vandal proved  
His disregard of signs  
By taking this one, leaving that,  
A fair exchange, I ween;  
For folly ruled with strange fiat  
One moonlit Halloween.

I saw beneath an elm-tree's shade,  
Whose branches interlaced,  
A youth stand close beside a maid—  
She'd something round her waist!  
I saw a first love's fond caress,  
And turned with envy green  
When two lush lips low whispered "Yes,"  
One moonlit Halloween.

ROY FARRELL GREENE

### Romeike's Unique Bureau.

THE cynical remark of old time that all the necessary equipment of an editorial office was a pair of shears and a glue-pot has lost whatever point it once had since the indefatigable and omnipresent Romeike of New York came into the field with his press-cutting bureau. He has reduced the shearing and the gluing to the dimensions of an art which is not only fine but immensely satisfactory in its practical workings. Romeike was the pioneer in this department of human endeavor, and while he has many imitators now, he is still at the front of the procession. How much his work is valued and appreciated as a saver of time and money may be partially realized by the fact that two of the largest publishing houses in the country have engaged Romeike to do all their exchange reading at a saving to themselves of several thousand dollars each year, formerly paid to a special staff of readers. His facilities enable him to do far better service than would be possible for two or three persons, however skillfully and carefully they did their work. One of the latest and most interesting products of the Romeike agency is a handsomely bound volume of 150 large pages filled with a selection of the choicest newspaper editorials and articles referring to the assassination of President McKinley. This work was ordered by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who has been a regular patron of the agency for many years. In this collection LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been honored with a larger space than any other single paper, one entire page being given to a selection from its columns. The article selected is that on "The Martyred Trio," by Mr. Frank H. Brooks, which appeared in the WEEKLY of October 5th.



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NEVER since the beginning of its history has Buffalo come into such prominence as the city enjoys this moment. The financier, the merchant, the manufacturer, each claims his share of credit for the city's growth and development. Yet each reckons without his host and neglects to award the guerdon to the rightful owners, namely, the railways—the advance guards of civilization under all circumstances. Had it not been for the railways, of which the great Nickel Plate is one of the most eminent of all the lines threading Buffalo, this city today would still have been in its swaddling-clothes, with the nursing-bottle in its mouth.

This is amongst the most perfectly and completely equipped railway lines in the world, and its title of "the popular low-rate short line" has been honestly earned. And just now it happens that its service is to be called forth in a manner which, although taxing its carrying facilities to a vast degree, at the same time no duty towards its patrons will be left undone. For comfort, speed, and general excellence, the Nickel Plate has no peer—and for this reason it has gained the distinction of being designated as the possessor of "A peerless trio"—due to the fact of the three express trains that are sent over its line daily. From any distance east as far as Boston and west to Chicago, the Nickel Plate offers accommodations such as dining and sleeping cars, and unexcelled personal service. Solid through trains with vestibuled sleepers are run daily over the West Shore line from New York City to Buffalo, and on the daily runs, both from Chicago and from Boston, through buffet sleeping-cars are made a feature of the service. And the Pan-American Exposition once gone over, no line affords better opportunities of sight-seeing than the Nickel Plate, reaching out, as it does, to the points of universal interest, such as the Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake. And it is to these Meccas that the eyes of the great republic are turned with as deep a longing and as eminent a degree of joyous anticipation as ever marked the efforts of tourists to catch a glimpse of these famous spots. Niagara Falls—"the thunder of waters"—never before offered the attractions that so distinguish this resort at the present moment. The electric installments have combined to make the Falls a romantic, wild fairy scene—in addition to which the gorge and the whirlpool and numberless other features lend to the enchantment.

A specialty is made of the individual club meals served only on the Nickel Plate, and which since their introduction have proved popular. They range in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, and meet the popular demand better than any other form. One dollar covers the entire bill of fare. At 3-lb.-a-carde prices this would amount to several dollars, while a light eater can secure a meal for 35 cents. The service is not excelled by that of any of the trunk lines, nor are the appurtenances of the dining-car and buffet equaled by any. The water used is from the famous Puritas Springs, at Rockford, O.

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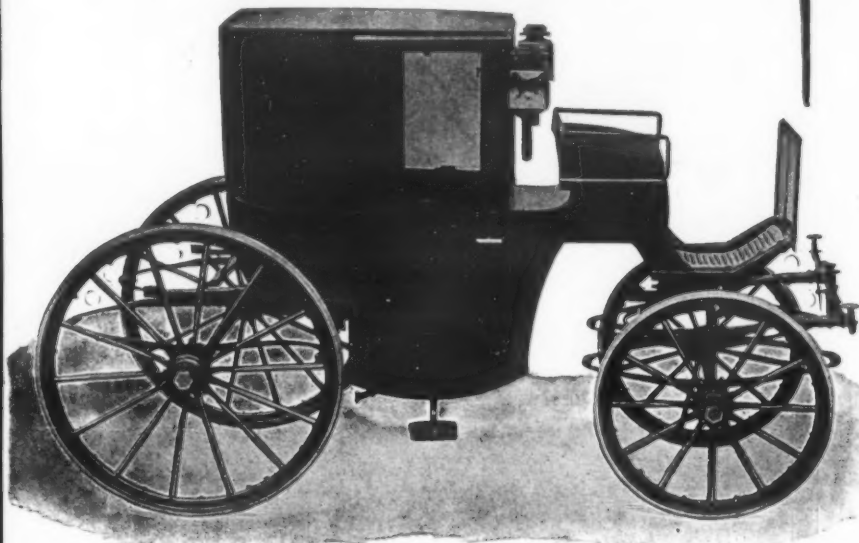
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